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Massachusetts Plouchman

STOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community, Entered as second-class mail matter.

improving the Fairs.

In these days when many of the older cattle-fair organizations have given up the struggle or are fighting for mere existence. the following from the manager of perhaps the largest and most successful genuine agricultural fair in New England is of much value and interest. In a recent address, from which we quote by request, Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Maine said:

until they have run out. Put business into are plenty of pure-bred animals, with long the affairs of the exhibition and the exhibition will help put business into are not by any means perfect types of their farm life. Your agriculture will drop class. Better pay a man who is a good to the mean level of simply providing judge \$300 to select a sire to head a herd, for one's necessities, unless there enters in rather than take an animal on his pedigree for one's necessities, unless there enters in the stimulus of a desire to excel. Stop discussing the demand for and go to work to prove, by good management, the benefits of an agricultural exhibition. Don't call a horse trot, midway and balloon ascension, with a few cattle and products, an agricultural fair. Dignify the farm and it will dignify you. Join hands to make your next fair representative of the work of your farm, field, orchard, dairy, garden and househeld. Fit your animals for exhibition and find in so doing that you have opened the door for them to do you greater service. Grow the best you can and then compete with your neighbors. Swell the number of fine herds as well as products. See to it that the officers give attention to the agricultural features of the fair. Inagricultural features of the fair. Insist on comfortable stalls for the cattle, where the heads as well as heels may be examined. Make certain that the exhibi tion building is filled with home products chain anywhere. Don't take it for granted rather than fakirs. Modernize the premium | that all the heifer calves will be good from prizes an entertainment for visitors. Award the new-born calf. If there are, say, only all prizes on stock in front of the grand two teeth just pricking through do not atstand, and save the dollars paid for cheap tempt to raise that calf, no matter what its vaudevilles. Employ single experts to place the awards and so fix responsibility. Use the score card and furnish every exhibitor with the copy. Run your fair by schedule showing vigor and stamina in the mother, time. Fix the hour for judging different classes, advertise the fact and then live up on her back and examine the teats. If there to it. Good business management will at-tract. Provide clean entertainment to sup-two or more rudimentaries (extra little plement the exhibition and judging, but make it purely secondary.

"Don't overlook the value of contests of speed, strength and skill. Races, pulling and plowing matches, skill in driving, all may be made to help materially in rounding out a good exhibition. Reach and interest the young through decorated parades. The larger the number interested and at work, the better for the fair. Everybody has a friend and some have two. Systematize the business of the fair. Cut out the dead-head system. Change ticket-takers yearly. Put strange faces at the gates to take tickets. Make positive the work of your agricultural societies for the advancement of agriculture and strengthening of desire for rural life, and for the quickening of the deep currents of thought and kindling of ambition for larger and better herds, flocks, orchards, fields, gardens and homes, and your annual exhibitions will become potential factors in the farm life of the next quarter of a century. Conducted solely to amus, and the end will be lasting injury to this great underlying industry and the sure death of

A Plague of Insects

reased their numbers and activity to this way, some of which are giving the an alarming extent. This is especially true | farmers much trouble. of the imported pests, the gypsy and brownalready infested.

best. Houses in Malden are said to

ing stage the moth sheds the hair which causes this irritation; that period is past, but the insect now spins its coccon, using this brittle hair for the purpose. Wakefield reports an epidemic of skin posioning which is believed to come from the brown-tail moth. Even animals are attacked by it. The air has become so filled with this fine hair that it cannot be avoided, but it does not affect all persons alike. but it does not affect all persons alike.

The moths are present in immense numbers, and the people are anxiously expecting the Legislature to take some action toward checking the insects. The pending bill provides that two-thirds of the expense be paid by the State and the rest by the towns concerned.

The older insect pests are likewise making trouble. Canker-worms are stripping the leaves from the orchards in some localities. Tent caterpillars are numerous every-where this year, but these are comparatively easy to control if attended to promptly. Cranberry growers of Cape Cod assert that the cranberry worm is causing heavy losses on bogs that cannot be flooded. While in the cities and towns the elm beetle is making trouble for the tree wardens.

The Right Colf to Raise.

Perhaps you may say, raise those that come from the best cows, suggests T. B. Terry, in the Practical Farmer. All right, but that isn't enough. The sire should have been a good individual, with the general makeup and marks that to the practiced eye show that he is such, and then Too many fairs have run themselves also he should be a pure-bred animal. There parents are. The mother lacked vitality enough to fully develop the calf. If there are six or eight teeth well put through. teats), then raise the calf. The chances are largely in favor of her not disappointing you when she becomes a milker.

War on the Weeds.

Early or late, cold or warm, wet or dry, weeds are bound to grow and flourish. Of course they will do better where the conditions are to their liking, the same as will the cultivated crops, but what they most require for their perpetuation, growth and naturity is to be let alone.

No need to sow for such a crop as this, although farmers almost unconsciously do this when they purchase an inferior quality of seeds. No need to plow and cultivate. for where this work is faithfully performed it will be better for the crops, but extremely bad for the weeds. But if the land is worked in a slipshod manner it will only serve to cause the weeds to grow more thriftily, and result finally in seeding the entire farm with a foul, pestiferous growth.

The growth and spread of noxious weeds is decidedly on the increase. There are more kinds than there used to be fifty years ago. One reason probably for this is that then most of the seeds of grain and grass were grown on the farm and were saved in The insect problem is especially serious a purer condition than are seeds we now buy. this year. The dry pleasant weather has New weed varieties have been obtained in

Much more land also is under the plow there is a large area to cultivate. This work Revere the moth is so bad that some in now done principally with machinery, and not largely by the hand hoe as used

nove out of town if the selectmen remuch longer to protect them against

The selectmen remuch longer to protect them against resemble to be the case.

Present methods are all right if thorough best. Houses in Malden are said to been partly closed up on account of resence of the gypsy and brown-tail the case—are not destroyed in some way,

uprooted, they will afterward be found thrifty and defiant in the crops of hay, which they will injure in quality. They are not to be found in pastures usually where cattle are kept, as they will keep

I am seither a pessimist nor a calamity howler, but the outlook for the farmer in this section of Kennebec County is rather Although a pretty plant and much thought no rais here for eight weeks, except one of by some when in flower, to the farmer it slight thower. Grass wintered well—never



ONE OF THE KING ROYAL ANGORA CATS.

The wild carrot, not known here years heart, it is he usually makes its appearance after haying, and should not be allowed to go to seed. Cut off the flower stalks or pull up by the roots. I have seen it occupying entire fields and even encroaching upon the grass plats, neglected, of course, in the city of St.

Then there is wild mustard, the seeds of which remain in the ground for years, and when the land is plowed will spring into life, and in some cases so overtop and cover a field of grain with its yellow sea of its appearance in the succeeding crops of hay. We have the old-fashioned weeds, caraway, dock, plantain, etc., enough of them in kinds, at least, to make the farmer

wish that the "enemy that sowed tares would never come his way. The orange bank-weed or paint-brush, as t is more generally called, is a native of Europe, and was imported as a flower. It is one of the worst weeds we have. It will spread from the seeds and by the runners, and what between running and flying, it will spread very fast, and in some cases will crowd out all other vegetation, occupying the whole ground. It will grow anywhere it can get a foothold, and is much to be dreaded. It seeds early and where growing in meadows will be ripe at having time. Thorough cultivation is the most practicable

should be faithfully practiced. E. R. TOWLE. Vermont.

Care of the Herd Bull.

The result of my observation in eight years travel among the breeders is that the man who takes the greatest pride in his herd bull is the man who has the best cattle and the man who gets the best prices for his moths, which have been ravaging eastern sachusetts. Those who oppose any discontinuous to check these moths can discontinuous the case, and New York. This being the case, the plant the discontinuous the case of the case, and I should be case the case of the cas keeps him tied in his basement barn, and I have been there when I found that bull halfway to his knees in manure, with no bedding and no sunshine. Go to the pasture, and you find a lot of up-horned, thin-ribbed, thin-fleshed, peaked cows. Look at his calves, and you find them just what you would expect from a bull kept in that way 1 would see if there was anything to be

is one of the worst of noxious plants, and | better-and started well, but at this date, lists. You can find some in New England which haven't been changed for forty years.

Make the judging of stock and awarding of Make the judging of stock and ago, is now to be found on many farms. It brown. Where the soil is thin over ledgy places it is all dried up. Pastures, too, are suffering badly, and cows have to be fed at

> Hay has already taken a jump of \$3 to \$5 per ton. There certainly will not be one-half of an average crop, unless rains come soon. To make matters worse for some of our farmers, severe frosts occurred on the nights of May 24 and 25, cutting down corn, potatoes and garden vegetables. One man not far from here lost from \$200 to \$300 on his strawberries and another man a field of bloom as to render it—the grain—almost six acres of early potatoes almost ready to invisible. I think this plant does not make blossom. These two are but few of many six acres of early potatoes almost ready to

We have had but very little dew to relieve the situation, and the smoke from the many forest fires throughout the State has made the atmosphere so dense as to almost blot out the sun, but this latter fact has in some measure been a benefit, preventing the full force of the sun's rays. Temperatures have been normal and the nights cool. Two acres of potatoes we planted nearly two weeks ago have not started at all, and, unless copious rains come soon, will be a

There was a full blocm in all apple orchards which did not bear heavily last year, Thorough cultivation is the most practicable neans of eradication in tillage fields and fruit in most instances has set well, especially Baldwins, yet this abnormally dry weather may cause the fruit to drop badly.

We sprayed early for the bud moth and leaf roller with good effect, and last week for the codlin moth, using about one thousand gallons of water on eight acres of trees. To 150 gallons of water we used nine pounds Disparene, eighteen pounds blue-stone and eighteen pounds quicklime.

Kennebec County, Me., June 7.

A Beginner in Pig Raising.

at four weeks old and fattened them, and had

and cows in that condition. That man is made in buying grain to raise them on, so always complaining that he cannot get good we put two of them in a pen alone when motis. The former has appeared in large quartities in Malden, Meirose, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Lexington, East the are liable to start up after the cultivalence of the herd bull oftentimes in the last two places being new this season. The brown-tail has invaded all these places, and also Stoneham, Reading and Wakefield. Nothing is done by the State to check them, which attend for one of the worst weeds, or plants rather, and also Stoneham, Reading and Wakefield. One of the worst weeds, or plants rather, which is the site of the soil and not like some others will be some others and the State to check them, there under other ofcomistances the would not think of it. If you can take be would not think of it. If you can take be would not think of it. If you can take a prospective buyer and show him a good thought under an old law Secretary Stockwell of the State board of agriculture is suffering information from all quarters for the Legislature.

One of the worst weeds, or plants rather, when the state board of agriculture is imported. Its growth, spread and resistance the Legislature.

One of the worst weeds, or plants rather, when the state board of agriculture is imported. Its growth, spread and resistance the common methods of cultivation is imported. Its growth, spread and resistance the deal of the more than allow when we are of thirty-dwell of them on best mid-dilags, scalded, and raw, sweet apples, all the would eat, until they had eaten on the sales have amounted to we have do and fed them on best mid-dilags, scalded, and raw, sweet apples, all the would eat, until two of them in a pen allone when the sales have amounted to we have on area of thirty-dwe miles square. We have on area of thirty-dwe miles square. We have on area of thirty-dwe miles square. We have on from the hat time the sales have and annual surplus of crops to dispose of, and the weak of them on best mid-dilags, scalded, and raw, sweet apples, all the odd them on best mid-dilags, scalded, and raw, sweet apples, all the weak of the more

SEPLOUGHMAN.

Small Farming in the Suburbs.

The place purchased was a part of an old arsery of fruit and ornamental trees. It contains about twelve square rods over an acre, but the buildings, lawn, driveways and walks occupy nearly half, so that there is little more than half an acre that can be cultivated. When purchased it was entirely covered by trees and grass, and largely witchgrass at that. The only portion of the strawberry beds in white and left that weeds have no chance to grow. Neither do I burn any kind of vegetable matter that can be used as mulch, and then make humus to keep the soil from becoming dead and heavy. Corn stover is used on the strawberry beds in white and left that weeds have no chance to grow. Neither do I burn any kind vegetable matter that weeds have no chance to grow. Neither do I burn any kind vegetable matter that weeds have no chance to grow. Neither do I burn any kind vegetable matter that weeds have no chance to grow. Neither do I burn any kind vegetable matter that can be used as mulch, and then make humus to keep the soil from becoming dead and heavy. tion that is now clear of trees was covered with large oaks, elms, maples, Norway spruces and other evergreens, planted as specimens for ornament and exhibition. Some of these were more than two feet in diameter. The land was worthless for cultivation while so densely shaded by the trees. There were a dozen apple trees past their prime, and about eighty pear trees, many of which bore fruit of little value. The house has been rented and the land entirely neglected for many years. The successful operation of this rather unpromising little farm near Boston, Mass., is described by A. W. Cheever, Norfolk County, Mass., in the New York Tribune.

small fruits there were none. As my aim ideas as to the value of small farms or garwas to have as good a garden as I could dens as the means of a livelihood for those make, a stock of currant, gooseberry, black-berry, raspberry, grape-vine and straw-berry plants was procured and planted as fast as the land could be put in suitable con-dition to receive them. Rhubarb and as-to many idle or half-cultivated acres. paragus were also given a liberal area. There is no profit in feeding animals just Like most planters of home fruit gardens, we soon found out that liberal planting, with good after-culture, generally brings a bigger harvest than the family can dispose of. This is particularly true in regard to fruit trees for the family garden. When men order from traveling salesmen all the varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, under better systems of management. men order from traveling salesmen all the varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes and other small fruits that the

After killing the grass and rotting the sod by good cultivation and manuring the land for hoed crops of vegetables, the fruit trees eemed to take a new lease of life, and soon set me to finding a market outside the family lemands. On account of other engagements for several years, the garden received my attention only a part of the time, and the surplus product above the needs of our two families of six persons was not large, but during the last half dozen years or more, with little to interfere with giving the land constant care, I must say that I have been surprised at the amount of produet possible from a small garden. The crops last year came from five mature apple trees, twenty-eight pears, seven plums, twelve peaches, fifteen quince trees, fifteen blackberry plants, twenty gooseberry bushes, as many raspberry bushes and fifteen grape-vines. The berry bushes all stand between the rows of larger fruit

trees. Strawberry plants occupy spaces between the other small fruits. There is also some room for sweet corn, beans, peas and root crops between the rows of fruit trees and grape-vines. Part of total loss. Five acres of corn planted for ensilage June 1 has not started, and the same may be said of many kinds of seeds of the ground is kept open for such crops as require plenty of sunshine and a free circulation of air. Here, in a protected spot, a dozen or more sashes are used in early spring for hotbeds and cold frames. A liberal area in a corner of the fruit ground s inclosed for a poultry yard, in which are kept a flock of from twenty to forty hens during the summer, so that here no vege-

tables can be grown.

It has been my aim to see how great a product the half acre under cultivation could be made to yield. Double cropping is practiced wherever it is practicable. Our families are not strictly vegetarians, but are large consumers of fruits and other garden products. A large saving is thus made in the meat bills. All surplus from the kitchen garden is readily taken by neighbors who appreciate, as we do our We have almost always bought our pigs selves, the difference between vegetables tour weeks old and fattened them, and had taken direct from the garden and such as never raised many litters, until a year ago have been injured in flavor by long keep-I began to raise them for myself. Now I ing. My fruits are the best I have known ave six head of breeding stock.

Having a litter of pigs last fall, I thought ties being too tender for shipping, but all the better for home use or a market at the

ast, up and make other plants. It is difficult shull got and make other plants. It is difficult shulling up these plants by the roots entire, and if a part is left in the ground it starts on up a new growth. It infests some of our cultivasted fields to a fearful extent, and is most difficult to eradicate.

The plants of goiden-rodare very liable to escape through the teeth of the cultivator, and these should be pulled up by the roots entire if possible. If not destroyed with the cultivated crop, they will appear the next year in the sown grain. Then, if not uprooted, they will afterward be found that the cultivated fields in the crops of the constant of the cultivated of the cultivator, and these should be pulled up by the roots entire if possible. If not destroyed with the cultivated crop, they will appear the next year in the sown grain. Then, if not uprooted, they will afterward be found which there will afterward be found which there it is the general profit, but I am good server. Neither do I think a bull to be a light to read the constant of the crops. My books are balanced on April I, and to sales at that date reached be again, and to be sure if it can be made to pay right along.

I have never had any experience with hogs in an orchard, but I have been through the got with the poultry account, which is a separate affair. Perhaps the manure eaved from the grounds. Our families lay in liberally for cannot to damage the trees, and yet they get a good deal of their living with little labor form the grounds. Our families lay in liberally for cannot to damage the trees, and yet they get a good deal of their living with little labor form the grounds. Our families lay in liberally for cannot are large to the crops. My books are belianced to the transport to the cannot be a light fertilizers liberally, a ton a year sometimes,

and save all house wastes with scrupulous

It is not stretching the truth much to say that I have no weeds, for I keep the land so frequently stirred that weeds have no winter and left between the rows till the fruit is picked, after which the whole is but for the last five years no team has been employed, the cultivation being all with spading tools and hand cultivators, nor has any help whatever been hired; so, what-ever the income from the land, it is all, except the cost of fertilizer, justly reckoned as the wages of my own labor. The taxes are high here, as the land is all rated at house-lot prices, but they would be no lower if I allowed the land to lie idle.

County, Mass., in 'he New York Tribune.

The owner, when making the transfer, remarked that I would find enough to do in fixing up things to keep me busy for more than one year. I found he was correct.

The forest trees have all been taken out by the roots, so have half of the fruit trees. Others were grafted to better varieties. Of small fruits there were none. As my aim ideas as to the value of small farms or gar-When farmers shall have learned how to

dealer says they ought to have, they seldom make their lands pay liberally for the labor realize what an amount of fruit even a expended upon them there will no longer be

Stock and Dairy Notes.

Flavor does not come by chance. Every ntelligent butter-maker is fully aware of the uncertainty and the difficulty of producing a uniform high flavor. Experience has aught us that when certain processes are followed the resulting product is ordinarily of pt least fair quality. But even under the best sanitary conditions the product is often strikingly variable in flavor from day to day.

A fairly good cow should give about two hundred pounds of butter in the season with good treatment. Many really good cows give as high as 320 to 350 pounds of butter in a year.

Bear in mind that a gallon of interior cream that is mixed with other cream in bulk will cause an injurious fermentation to spread through the entire lot, the result being a butter that will go rancid if kept any time after being made.

The longer the calf is left with the mother the harder it will be to teach it to drink. The longer it is left with the cow the harder it will be to wean, and the more foolishly the cow will act when weaning is attempted. To teach a calf to drink will require patience and some tact.

If a cow is fractious, a halter passed

round her horns gives a man greater power over her than if it is passed round the neck, but there is nothing like patience if she is to be humbled. The owner should stand at her head white the man is milking, and talk to her, giving her a few pieces of apple or beet, and encouraging her in every possible way. If she is roughly used she will only become worse, and probably overturn the pail, or put her foot into it more often.

A stabled cow should never be without a lump of rock salt, as it is not only an agreeable condiment, but it often prevents her losing her appetite, and contributes materially to her health.

A cow which is fond of tossing her head when handled and, whether in play or wickedness, endangering the by-stander, should at least have her horns tipped with knobs, for we have known one death and several accidents through lack of this pre-

Rock-ribbed Sullivan County has applied for twelve miles of good road. We are in favor of good roads, and there is no county in the State needs them more than we do.

Ostr':h in Austrelia.

While the ostrich farms of the American Southwest have proved themselves so suc cessful that the raising of the domestic plumes may now be considered an industrial fixture, ostrich farming in Australia is fast booming to the front and sending out a feathery product which is far superior than any ever derived from Africa itself. In speaking of this subject last week, the manager of a big New York ostrich feather house, said:

"It was only about the time that we ventured to produce ostrich feathers in the United States that a South African visitor traveling through Australia suggested the feasibility of ostrich farming in that country. The right sort of country and the right sort of climate obtained here, he said, to make the venture a success even beyond that of sheep farming. Within the following year the first Australian ostrich farm was started in a Sydney suburb.

"The farm is located near one of the immense headlands guarding the entrance to Post Jackson, and commands a magnificent panoramic view of the waters f the broad Pacific. Kraals were built, exactly as the animals are housed in Africa, and twenty-two fine, healthy birds were imported and fed on maize and vegetable matter. The supply of water on the farm is limited, but it is found that ostriches require but little water to thrive, a fact which would suggest our own semi-arid zones as splendidly adapted to this sort of farming.

The experience in raising the birds and gathering their feathers is practically the same in A tralia as it is with us—the anien better under their new mals conditions than they did in their native land-and it's safe to say we are not going to have a monopoly in plume harvesting. One of the ostriches on the Sydney farm yielded a feather twenty-one inches long and fifteen inches wide and of the purest white. In South Africa the animals mature at three years, but with us and in Australia 2½ years is their full time. The feathers, of course, are most valuable when the bird is

"After the feathers are clipped they are carefully strung and dried, after which they are graded for the workshop. Owing to more favorable climatic conditions and to better care and food, the feathers are superior to any sent from Africa, and there is a ready sale for them in the open market, where the supply just now is unable to meet

"The same advantage found in arriving at speedy maturity and in securing superior feathers is likewise obtained in the matter of hatching young ostriches. 'The old birds. as a rule, breed three times in two years, usually in the cooler months, when they lay as high as twenty-eight eggs, out of which it is safe to count on fifty per cent. hatching. The young birds grow amazingly fast, and within a few years a farm, starting with ten birds, ought to number several hun-

"During the breeding season the life of the ostrich expert is not a pleasant one. The mother birds are exceptionally vicious. and must be approached with care. Their weapons of offence are their short wings and their wonderful legs. A kick from an ostrich would break the leg of a strong man as if he had been struck with the iron-shod heel of a vicious mule.

"Up to now the best feathers have gone to Europe and come to America from Morocco and South Africa. But now that the ostrich has been brought to the doors of civilization, where he can be studied scientifically and given due care and attention, we are going to have ostrich feathers as we never had them before, and the race is on between America and Australia."-N. Y.

Butter Markets Firm.

Shipments have been light for the season, and demand has been sufficient to take care of all supplies in sight. Quotations on the

The market keeps well sold up and dealers are disposed to hold to present quotations without cutting, especially in the case of extra creamery, of which quite a number of sales have been reported at a fraction above the regular market at 231 cents. These are assorted sizes of makes well known as of choice quality.

Choice Northern dairy is also taken up quickly, 22 cents being the prevailing price Dairy butter is of late years only a small per cent. of the supply coming to Boston. The fact that best imitation creamery now sells as high as most first-quality dairy butter shows to what an extent the imitation goods must interfere with the market for legitimate butter. The present rather high quotations of

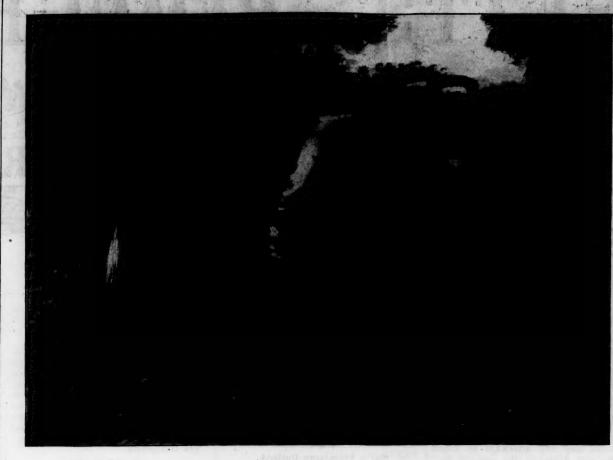
renovated, imitation and factory butter is owing to the light receipts of these articles. Fresh butter has been sold up so closely of late that but comparatively little of the rancid and damaged stock used in making bogus butter has been available. Dairy and creamery butter in boxes and prints is selling fairly well for good grades.

Chapin & Adams: "The market is firm but quiet, with prices well sustained throughout and tending upward during the past week. The effect of the drought is shown in the light receipts, but shipments arrive in fine condition and meet prompt demand. Northern creamery butter is a ittle firmer, basing quotations on the Canton (N. Y.) basis."

The New York butter market shows fewer changes than at many other large distributing centres. Rather liberal receipts have tended to keep prices from advancing to any great extent, but the tone is firm. Top quotation Wednesday for extra creamery was 224 cents, with total butter receipts 16,974 pounds. There is considerable call for goods to go into storage, for which best grade is wanted. Some extra fancy creamery sold as high as 22% cents. First quality sold about as last quoted and likewise second and third grades. Imitation and factory goods tend to advance on account of very light supply, top price being 20 cents. Even packing stock for the factories brought as high as 15½ cents Thursday in largeflots, while small lots brought a little more per pound. Best State dairy goods are in light supply and bringing 211 cents. Much of the dairy butter comes in irregular-sized packages and some in tins. These go lower at 19

The Montreal butter market is still feeling the effect of drought and light receipts, the quantity made in southern Ontario and the eastern townships of Quebec having been much reduced. Export demand, how ever, is next to nothing, and the market is, therefore, unsettled dealers hardly knowing what to ask. At Montreal 184 cents seems to be the top price. Shipments from Montreal last week were 2746 packages, or 11,900 less than for the same week last year Total shipments since May were 6771 pack ages, or 31,681 less than for the same period

Cheese seems lower in Boston than war-



IMPORTED SHORTHORN COW, MADAM VERDI. Sire, Silver Plate, a Scotch Prize-Winner; Dam, Madam Melba. Owned by Whitehall Farm, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

depressed by the ordinary quality of the bulk of cheese received. There is fair demand reported for fine stock to a received. mand reported for fine stock, top grades of Wisconsin and New York bringing 112 cents. Poorer grades sell slowly.

The New York cheese market maintains firm tone, with top quotations a fraction below 11 cents. Large cheese is being exported in quantity, and more would be hipped if available at present prices. There is also more buying for home use, especially of the small sizes. Skim cheese eems to have touched bottom and has been firm and in fair demand at nearly unchanged prices for several weeks. At Utica prices have held barely steady since the rain, prospects for the season's cheese product naving been improved, but fields are brown in spots on the hill pastures. Sales Tuesday were 5995 boxes, against 7157 for the same day last year, prices ranging from 10 to 101 for large sizes and 10th to 10th for small sizes. Prices are | fully three-fourths of a cent higher than last year at the same date. Rather large receipts of cheese are re-

ported at the Montreal market, but prices have been fully sustained, owing to a better demand for export at 101 to 102 for best Ontario colored. Shipments from the port f Montreal last week amounted to 72,235 boxes, or 5838 less than for the same week last year. Total shipments from Montreal since May 1 were 211,979 boxes, or 22,164 nore than for the corresponding period last year. Besides these, 681 boxes were shipped via Portland last week, 15,698 having been shipped through that port since May 1. Receipts at New York for the week 54,800

packages butter, 39,700 packages cheese, 105,400 cases eggs, comparing with receipts for corresponding week of last year of 56,743 packages butter, 28,414 packages heese and 99,454 cases of eggs.

Receipts at Boston were 39,910 tubs and 30.272 boxes, or 2.058,016 pounds of butter. 5398 boxes of cheese, besides 1970 boxes o cheese billed for export, and 39,184 cases of better grades have advanced in Boston from eggs. For the same week last year the figures were 45,587 tubs, 30,393 boxes, or 232,200 pounds of butter, 3640 boxes cheese, hesides 4885 boxes of cheese for export and 31,693 cases of eggs.

Hay Steady and Supplies Light.

The course of recent events has, on the whole, tended to strengthen the leading hay narkets. Shortage of the next crop in the East and North is now about certain, while the floods and storms of the West have interfered somewhat with recent shipments, thus preventing free movement of hay to hero, is introduced as a man who has ever the large markets. As a result, prices have een maintained nearly everywhere. Reports from New York and Ontario, as

indicate a short crop. On account of poor pastures, some farmers are feeding old hay, which they had intended to sell.

advance of last week.

Speaking of the great hay-raising country of northern Vermont and southern Canada. a Boston dealer lately returned from a visit North, says:

"I should say the chances for any hay at all were about equal throughout the section I went through in going and coming to Montreal. If we have more rain at once it might improve the existing conditions immensely. I have been having for from twenty-five to thirty years of my life, and in hat experience I have known the hay crop to be almost doubled by a week or ten days of good rain, followed by occasional showers. If we can have that right away they may yet get about three-quarters of a crop in Vermont for the season. It would con up very quickly, even with the setback the rst crop has had.

In New York the conditions have been fully as bad as they are here, and they also extend throughout northern Pennsylvania. With the exception of the Connecticut valley, where they have had local thunder showers, about every section of Massachusetts was equally affected by the longcontinued dryness. They are suffering own on the Cape, in the western part of the State, down Attleboro way and in the orthern portions.

"There is no especial exception to the rule of the drought from Maine to the western boundary of New York State. The age is now done, and each day of continued dryness doubles the damage that it did two weeks ago. It would take not only od rains, but quite prolonged, to retrieve the damage done. Ordinary good summer showers would not show appreciable results in my opinion. There cannot be over one third or one-half of a crop of hay after the growth of the grass is checked. It comes to its maturity a stunted growth. The drought takes all the juice out of it, and it can't be brought back by any application of moisture on top or at the root.
"The prices of milifeed, however, are no

higher than they were last winter, and there is no reason why milk cannot still be produced by the farmer at a profit, as it was and naturally Madame's home gradually profess to keep a cash account do not

It is not yet such a serious question as coal at \$18 a ton last winter." The receipts of hay for the week were 350

cars, as against 368 cars for the week previous. The total receipts of hay in Boston for May, 1903, were 1235 cars, as against 1913 cars in May, 1902. The receipts of oats were 118,199 bushels, against 145,553 bushels the week previous. The stock in the elevators in Boston June 4 was 12,707 bushels.

Providence, R. I., still feels the drought severely. The price of hay has jumped to \$26 and \$28 per ton in small lots, and even grain is higher.

At New York hay is reported in rather light supply, although receipts for the week were 8815 tons, which is more than for the same week of last year. About one-third fully entertaining picture of war and love, of the supply now comes by boat. There is good deal of poor hay, some too poor even for No. 3 in a season of scarcity, and such hay is bringing all it is worth, although it would be usually hardly worth giving away. Dealers believe that high average prices will hold for a long time, although a continuance of moist weather would cause some modifications of the present very strong situation.

Most Western and Southern markets report light supplies and prices nearly un

hanged. The following table shows the highest prices, as quoted by the Hay Trade Journal, for hay in the markets ment oned: Boston \$20, New York \$23, Jersey City \$23, Brooklyn \$23, Philadelphia, \$22.50, Pitts burg \$19.50, Kansas City \$13.50, Duluth \$14, Minneapolis \$15. Baltimore \$20. Chicago Chicago prairie \$13.50, Richm \$19.50, Cincinnati \$18, Washington \$19, Montreal \$11, St. Louis \$16, Providence \$23, Cleveland \$17.50, New Orleans \$19.50.

Literature.

The detective story and the story of mys tery possess a peculiar fascination for the average reader. The more baffling the plot the more eagerly does the reader attempt to forecast the ending. Robert Neilson Stephens, whose great successes include "Captain Ravenshaw" and other novels, has, in his latest book, "The Mystery of Murray Davenport," conceived a peculiarly original plot, whose main issues depend upon the recognized possibilities of com-bined physical and mental transformation in a man's life. Murray Davenport, the down on his luck." When ill, and nearly starving, a friend offers to buy a play which he has written. Davas well as from all parts of New England, enport eagerly accepts the offer. Later he learns that his friend has presented the play as his own and has made a fortune out of it. Disheartened and firmly believing In Boston there is a decided shortage of that bad luck will always follow him, Davlow grades, with fancy hay practically out enport evolves a certain plan by which he the treatment of the group differs from that of the market. Prices have fully held the hopes to turn the wheel of fortune. How he given to a single bush, but even then the suddenly disappears and is mourned by a plants should not be cut back so far as to certain lovely girl and a faithful friend is impair their vigor. The proper time for sll graphically drawn by Mr. Stephens. It would rob the book of its fascination to plant. Those which bloom early on wood mystery is well sustained and cleverly explained. The power of the mind over the this removes all the flower buds, and consebody is illustrated in the course of the une quently no flowers are produced. These folding of the plot, as well as the scientific shrubs should be pruned immediately after advance in surgical operations.

Mr. Stephens writes fluently and entertainingly. He is as pleasing in "The Mystery of Murray Davenport" as in his former novels, and that is saying a great deal. His characters are not stereotyped. Bagley, the villain of the book, although utterly unscrupulous, is not without certain traits of nature-lover, the student and the practical character, which interest if they do not at- nurseryman, as well as those who beautify tract. Larcher is a strong, clean type of public parks or private gardens. The name manhood. Florence Kenby and Edna Hill of the shrubs are arranged by families, and are womanly women and exceedingly lovable. The character of Murray Davenport is one which the reader will estimate according to his own standard of morals. The mystery of the plot is wrapped up in his own strength of purpose and force of will power. The charm of the book lies in the lish names, respectively, are also furnished ingenuity of the plot. It is one of several in index form. Copious illustrations assist in rendering the text more instructive. The novels of the hour in which novelty in ideas

Price. \$1.50. An attractive book in the series called 'Novelettes de Luxe" is "The Stirrup Cup," by J. Aubrey Tyson, which presents Aaron Burr in much the same light as does Charles | the excellent ready-references information Burr Todd in "The True Aaron Burr." It which it contains. | New York: Charles is Burr the lover, with strong side-lights on him as a soldier, who drinks "the stirrup cup" in Mr. Tyson's novel. The story is narrated in the first person, in the character of a faithful old friend, who by the fortunes of war must play the spy on the home and wife of his late benefactor. or be her own housekeeper, there is decided home and wife of his late benefactor. or be her own housekeeper, there is decided Although not a long story, yet at the time need of system in the conduct of the busiwhen Aaron Burr wooed and won his lady ness affairs of the house. The question of love, Madame Provost, General Washington was pressing against the enemy with forcible moves. Madame Provost's late cost of running a home. There are so husband had fought and died for England, many incidentals that even those who l'il set it, token of the Power Divine.

became considered friendly to the British. By the influence of Madame's friends, General Washington issued a permit for her to live on her estates unmolested. The time came when the General feared Madame was abusing her privilege, so he sent an old friend of the family to ascertain the true state of affairs. What that man saw and heard is cleverly narrated. Mr. Tyson has skillfully produced a thrilling story of war times which tried men's souls and women's courage. Through a series of strong scenes the bravery and womanliness of Madame Provost is delightfully proved, while Col. Aaron Burr appears as the cavalier of old,dauntless, daring, and possessed of that courage which commands admiration from friend and foe alike. In the end Burr wins the hand of his lady love, but under circumstances which must be read to be appre ciated. One cannot but enjoy this delightin which the element of romance surrounds historial personages. [New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50.]

During the last few years there has been an increasing demand for books on botani cal life. The love of nature appears to have been quickened in the minds of countless Americans, and the tendency " back to the soil" has resulted in a thirst for knowledge n the matter of vegetable and animal life. A comprehensive and authoritative book on shrubs appeals to nature-lovers. Such a book has been prepared by Harriet L. Keeler, author of "Our Native Trees." This book, entitled "Our Northern Shrubs and How to Identify Them," supplies a complete guide to the shrubs which are native of the region from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi river, and from Canada to the northern boundaries of the Southern States, together with those important shrubs which have so long adorned our gardens as to lead one to forget their foreign origin. The author says:

"Our Northern climate is so favorable to the growth of hardy shrubs that if their were fully and generally comprehended they would play a much more imrtant part than they now do in lawn an park decoration. Their beauty, unfortunately, is often lessened, if not wholly destroyed, by careless or ignorant pruning. severe pruning tends to enfeeble both shrul and tree, and the removal of large branches usually interferes with the natural and therefore more graceful lines of either. Shrubs will be in their best form and vigor the year through when no pruning is attempted beyond the thinning out of the weaker and overshadowed branches. Moreover, shrubs have a winter beauty that severe pruning entirely destroys. In the season a mass of shrubbery is enleafless veloped with a hazy mist of delicate color which comes from the coalescence of the different tints of the barks of the small branches, and this color, together with the fine tracery of the spray, adds much to the winter landscape.
"When shrubs are planted for mass effect,

state Murray Davenport's future. The of the previous year's growth should not be pruned in autumn or in early spring; for the blooming period. On the other hand, shrubs which bloom late, on wood of the current year, should be pruned after the leaves fall in the autumn, or in early spring before growth begins."

The author has endeavored to so treat her

subject as to satisfy the requirements of the each member is analyzed scientifically and popularly described, so that its character istics are intelligible to the amateur nature lover as well as to the student. There is at the conclusion a glossary of botanical terms and one of Latin specific terms. Latin and Engand eleverness in expressing the same are combined. [Boston: L. C. Page & Co. care and is so complete, cannot but increase ne's interest in the life and care of our beautiful shrubs, native and foreign. It is a volume to be read and then placed on the table for frequent consultation because of Scribner's Sons. Price, \$2.00 net.]

Among the domestic problems facing the housekeeper and the mistress of the home is the matter of household accounts. Whether the mistress of the house has only family finance might be more easily con-

Commerce, Accounts and Finance, considered this household finance question worthy of attention and study. A small book of manual is the result. In a simple, direct manner Dean Haskins has sketched this problem of domestic economy. Introduc-torily a brief history of economics is given, which shows that women of rank have made this subject a matter of study, with practical results. Dean Haskins furnishes "model home account book" which includes every expenditure made. Besides this complete and rather complicated example, there are shown several simple models. The bank account is fully explained, and those who pay by check are given practical information in regard to this easy manner of conducting the business affairs of the home. The writer makes a plea for the introduction of a course in household finance in the public schools. "In Geneva," writes Dean Haskins, "the high school for young women ceaches, both in its literary and in its peda gogical section, the principles of domesticonomy, the role of the mistress, the need of professional teaching, care of furniture, clothing linen, washing, light, heat, alimentation, provisions, accounts, budget of receipts and expenditures, savings and in-

ecord and do not plan for, that often the housekeeper finds she needs certain articles which will swell her account far

beyond her credit. C. W. Haskins, late dean of New York University School of

The results of such a course of instruc tion are apparent. It would mean more clean, cheerful, happy, contented house-There is so much practical informa tion in this book that it should take its place on the same shelf with the housekeeper's favorite cook-book. | New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.00 net.]

Motes and Queries.

GREENHORN.-" Luke ": The term originated in this way: The pioneers of the West were much given to hunting deer. It was a fact known to he early settlers that when the horn of a fawn began to grow there was a ring of green hair around the spot where the horn was coming out. It was considered a disgraceful thing for a hunter to kill a fawn, a cruel act, and the killing time was regulated by the growth of the horn. There was a sort of unwritten law that no one should kill a male fawn before its horns could be seen. A person who was so unthoughtful as to cill a deer under the proper age was calle "greenhorn." He was so named because the young horn of the deer and the hair around it were still green. The use of the appellation radually spread until it was applied to all raw or inexperienced youths or persons easily im-

THE SPONGE .- "L. S. K.": It is obtained by diving and dredging and scraping the rocks with a long harpoon. The finest quality is the Levantine, which is found on the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean shores, and the greatest market is Trieste. Mutilation does not kill a live sponge unless the vital part is injured. By a sharp knife or razor a sponge can be separated into severa articles, and although it suffers pain it will ecover and grow as long as it is allowed to remain in its native anchorage.
FRESH-WATER PEARLS.—" Dan ": A perfect

pearl, is, of course, round, but even then it must be of fair size and good color to be of my value. One the size of an ordinary worth nearly, if not quite, \$200. The co is most sought after and is the most valuable is the pure white of the dewdrop transparency Light pink is also very valuable, while dark pink which is very beautiful when first taken fro which is very beautiful when first taken from the water, shows a decided tendency to fade when left in a strong light. Light yellow is not consid-ered a desirable color, while peacock green or blue, the changeable variety, is highly thought of and brings a good price. Bottle gre en is anothe that its commercial value is not as nearly ascer-tained as some of the others. Fhose that have no lastre and are of a dark or muddy color are termed "dead." They are found in dead clams and are valueless, like those taken from the oyster that has been cooked. Very often the question is asked; "How much in the largest fresh-water pearl worth, and what is its size?" The largest one ever found was bout three-quarters of an inch in diameter was perfectly round and weighed 126 grains. A spot on one side was its only imperfection. It was found by a man named Ferguson, and sold by him the same day for \$1750. Later it was sold by the buyer for \$10,000. The finest pearl ever and was one of seventy grains and brought the ander \$600. It is now held by a jewelry firm for \$20,000. Finds of this character are rare, however, and men have fished for years and never found a really fine pearl. Others that have worked in the same manner and the same place have met with astounding success. A certain Charles Reed of Prairie du Chien has clammed for several years. He never found anything that brought h m more than \$400, yet, instead of being the poor man of a few years ago, he is now inde endently rich.

Brilliants.

Daughters of Time, the hypocritic Days, Muffled and dumb like barefoot dervishes, And marching single in an endless file, Bring diadems and fagots in their hands; To each they offer gifts after his will, Bread, kingdoms, stars, and sky that holds then I, in my pleached garden, watched the pomp,

Forgot my morning wishes, hastily
Took a few herbs and apples, and the Day
Turned and departed silent. I, too late,
Under her solemn fillet saw the scorn. The slow, sweet hour that shrines the setting

sun, Or that which broods above the summer noon Perfect in golden beauty—gone too soon After its vanished sisters! Or the one Long looked for, when the heavy day is done, That comes dim-lighted by the rising moor And fragrant with the roses born to June, To whisper sorrow past and joy begun—Nor this, nor any, do I name the best:

But if an hour shall come that sees us mee But if an hour shall come that sees us meet, That brings thee close, thou, all unknown, ye

-Hildergarde Hawthorne, in Scribner's,

Leading Dealers sell them everywhere as the Standard. The careful daisy every night Folds up her snowy cap of white, And ties her golden hair up too, To keep it from the midnight dew.

Every seven

minutes

in the day

Makes Cooking Easy." a new

is made and sold

Peeps out, she smooths her dainty frills, And, smiling, in her fresh array, She nods to him a bright "good-day."

—Lillian Howard Cort, in Lippincott's. O many a shaft at random sent.

But when the sun behind the hills

May soothe or wound a heart that's broken! Give thy heart's best treasures,-From fair nature learn: Wait not a return! And the more thou spendest From thy little store, With a double bounty

And many a word at random spoker

God will give you -Adelaide A. Procter. When my last hour grows dark for me I shall not fear Death's dreaded face to see,

Death's voice to hea I shall not fear the night When day is done; My life was loyal to the light And served the sun.

Gems of Thought.

.. The domestic man who loves no music se well as his kitchen clock and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of.—Emerson.Duty is the only tabernacle in which a man can make his home on the Transfiguration Mountain .- Phillips Brooks.

.... The only way God can keep brotherhood alive in some of us is by the bond of common

suffering.
....Grant me to become beautiful in the inner man, and that whatever outward things I have may be at peace with those within. May I deem the wise man rich, and may I have such a portion

of wealth as none but a prudent man can bear use. This is prayer enough for me.—Socrates.

... To love one who loves you, to admire one who admires you, in a word, to be the idol of one's idol, is exceeding the limit of human joy; it is stealing fire from heaven .- Mad. de GirardThe catastrophe of every play is caused always by the folly or fault of a man; the redemption, if there be any, is by the wisdom and virtue of a woman, and failing that there is none.—

Ruskin.To improve the golden moments of oppor-tunity and catch the good that is within our reach is the great art of life.—Samuel Johnson.

....Examine yourself whether you had rather be rich or happy; and if rich, be assured that this s neither a good, nor altogether in your own power; but if happy, that this is both a good, and in your own power; since the one is a ter n of Fortune, and the other depends on will.-Epictetus. A great mind will neither give an affront

....Let there be n tnat all the glory of the universe may beautify Both man and womankind helie their nat-

ure when they are not kind.—Bailey.
....The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother .- NapoleThe more you speak of yourself the more you are likely to lie.—Zimmerman.

....The strength of family religion does not depend on the size of the family Bible.—Selected.

Curious facts.

-It costs \$827 to fire a single shot from a sixteen-inch rifle, or more than enough to pay the wages of a private soldier in the regular army for five long years. Even an eight-inch rifle costs \$125 each time it is discharged.

—The white giant of the State of Washington

Mount Rainier, is about to be driven into the ranks of modern industrialism, as Niagara has een. A scheme is under way to develop power for light, heat, traction and industrial purpose in the cities of Tacoma and Seattle from the water constantly supplied by the glaciers of the great peak. The Puvallup river, which emerges from one of the sixteen glaciers, is to be led into a reservoir, from which the water, descending through steel pipes 1700 feet long, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, will be hurled against mighty impulse-wheels, setting them spinning with a speed of seven thousand feet per minute, and developing the energy of twenty thousand horse-power. This is only a fraction of the power that the huge mountain is estimated to be capable of supplying from its perpetual snow cap.

—A painstaking meteorologist has succe in measuring the dimensions of rain drops. largest, he states, are one-sixth of an inch in eter, and the smallest one-five-hundredth. -In Brittany and the lower Pyrenees

are held annually at which the peasant girls as semble to sell their hair. Parisian dealers as the chief customers, purchasing many thousand ounds.
— While mining in Mexico, William P. D.

ham of Denver visited what is considered highest waterfall in the world. It bears indian name of Bassaseachic, and is about 190 miles west of the city of Chihua near the summit of the Sierra Madre Mount The elevation of the mountain is 6500 feet sea level. The cascade falls 798 feet. -The sun's surface is known to be

to greatly increased disturbances every e years, known as the sunspot period. lisplays and disturbances of the earth's mag ism have a similar period.

-Two newspapers of New York spend \$1,000,000 a year each for paper, the quarter consumed being 31,878 tons. To furnish t village of two thousand souls is employed and year out, and every day ten acres of trees are swept off to make paper. -Mr. W. J. Spillman, speaking of the out the remarkable fact that by far the part of these crops is produced on the gluid; and also that one-fourth of the total and forage is produced from wild grasses; that of the wild grasses thus utilized no one yet been brought into cultivation. The prin

seeding quality. The Kentucky blue-grass in fined to a circular area in the northern particular area. the State where the dolomitic limestones of the Silurian outcrop. In a similar way the Johnson grass of the Southern States is more or less closely confined to the soils of the cretacous. The importance of increasing the area of hay and forage plants on the soils' of the cotton belt which have become depleted was insisted on.

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tiful in the inner ard things I have thin. May I deem ave such a portion out man can bear r me.—Socrates. ou, to admire one d, to be the idol of it of human joy; it lad. de Girardin. ry play is caused man; the redemp-wisdom and virtue there is none .-

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eo, William P. Danorld. It bears the city of Chihuahua. Madre Mountains. n is 6500 feet above 798 feet. nown to be subject ances every eleven

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To furnish this, a is employed year in ten acres of spruce aper. speaking of the hay ted States, brought t by far the larger th of the total hay m wild grasses; and utilized no one has tion. The principal pends on their poor sky blue-grass is contes is more or less s of the cretaceous. is of the cotton belt was insisted on. Doultry.

Methods of Preserving Eggs.

Having last year given a careful trial to both water-glass and lime-water as egg preservatives, the conclusion arrived at is indoubtedly in favor of the former; in fact, I am convinced it will, when generally known, supersede all other methods of egg keeping. Apart from the fact that eggs preserved in a solution of water-glass re-tains the flavor of a fresh egg (I do not say a new-laid egg, by which I understand one not twenty-four hours old), there are two most important points to be considered. Firstly, the shells after months of immersion do not become thin, as those in the case of lime-water, therefore they can be packed for sale as easily as fresh eggs. Secondly, should one become cracked or broken in the jar, it imparts no flavor to the surrounding eggs. In fact, the contents of the shell seem perfectly preserved from any

With those preserved in lime-water, on the contrary, every egg in the immediate neighborhood is rendered unfit for use, and hundreds are often wasted in this way. For cooking purposes I find yolks separate quite easily from the whites, which is certainly not the case when the eggs are preserved by other methods. The eggs do not differ in appearance from fresh eggs. I doubt any person being able to distinguish a glass-preserved egg from one, two or three days old when poached or boiled for breakfast. If boiled, it is well to prick the shell of the wide end before cooking to prevent the shell cracking.

Last year I found some difficulty in procuring water-glass of the right quality, but as the demand increases this will not be the case. Seventeen pounds weight to the gallon is, I believe, the right strength, and this is diluted with sixteen parts of boiled water, viz., sixteen gallons to one gallon of glass. The same proportion should be used in all quantities, the solution being used S. M. C.

Jubilee Orpingtons.

In producing the Jubilee Orpington, Mr. William Cook used identically the same blood as he used in producing the Buff Orpingtons, the only difference being that he bred them the other way about, and used an old-fashioned mottled Dorking cock instead of the dark Dorking pullets used in have come down to us under the law of the the buffs. To produce the single colored beautiful buffs, and the three-colored Jubilees, white, black and red, from the same wild, seedy and skinny fruits are the most original breeds shows the wonderful fowl knowledge and capacity for utilizing it possessed by Mr. Cook.

He began to put the idea he had in his mind into visible form by crossing a Golden Spangled Hamburg cock with Buff Cochin hens, and then mated a mottled Dorking cock to this first product. Note the reverse matings for producing the Buff Orpingtons, which were the Golden Spangled Hamburg cock with dark Dorking pullets and a Buff Cochin cock mated to that product.

Mr. Cook says that in mating for certain results, whatever color you want use the cock of the same color last to stamp the breed with the intended color. It is always difficult to produce good colored males in a new variety, more so than in females, but this was not so much so with the Jubilees as the cockerels came true from the first. By the fifth year of breeding champion cockerels were produced. This was in 1897, the so-called Jubilee year in England When Mr. Cook had them ready for the public it was a question with him what to call them. About this time a friend called on him and being pleased with the breed asked the name, to which Mr. Cook replied that he had none yet, but hoped to have one when ready to present them to the public. His friend said, "This is the Diamond Jubilee year of our Queen, call them Diamond Jubilees." So they were christened on the

They are unquestionably the best layers of the Orpingtons unless the Spangled prove their equal. The best single layer on our place is a Jubilee pullet, at the present time, and a strong point with them will undoubtedly be their early maturing for table.

This variety has become very popular in England, more particularly as the best of utility fowls than as exhibition birds. They are first-class table birds, and have been supplied to many large estates for the purpose of breeding table birds of the best q ity obtainable for the tables of the wealthy. March, April and May hatched pullets can be relied upon for a regular supply of eggs from October to April. In this respect, the advantage of these new, over the old breeds, can be appreciated, as they not only furnish the table with flesh of the finest quality obtainable, but they can be relied on for eggs in the autumn and winter months, so that where table birds are made a special feature, there is no waiting for eggs to set, in order that the chickens may be hatched at the proper time to get birds of the right size just when spring chickens

fetch the best prices.

New Jersey. WATSON P. WILLETT.

Practical Poultry Points.

Hens kept in confinement, without much variety of food and vegetables, are very apt to lay eggs with light-colored yolks. such eggs are not equal in quality or food value to those of a richer color, and very few people care for them. Fowls kept under such conditions should have a varied diet of grain, a little fresh meat, and vegetable food, such as half-cooked beet roots, or carrots, fresh grass sods, with now and again a lettuce or cabbage.

There is a certain time when poultry that re being fattened are just ripe and fit to If left even for a few days beyond period, they lose rather than gain in sh, and the extra food given them may be garded as a useless expense. This conion in the birds, whether fowls, turkeys ducks, can readily be told by an expert, any one can, of course, guess it by ractice and observation. It is quite worth tile for all poultry-keepers to try to gain this knowledge.

Green bone is fresh bone from the butchis shop. Bones just from the table are the suitable, and broken into pieces the ze of maize, are well suited for the fowls evour. Boiling for a considerable time not make them unsuitable. Do not tel bone meal or oyster shells to the soft so as to compel the fowls to devour th substances when they are not neces-Nat's even for the hens, which is the case graft stocks for the purpose of testing all metimes. An excess of bone-forming material injures male birds.

per cent. animal meal, added to the grain mixture and wet with water. The skimmilk ration has proved to be the most satisfactory ration, but whey gave much better results than was anticipated. This experiment is still going on, and we hope in time to be able to give a fuller account.

Prices of eggs show an advance of one cent per dozen on best grades and one-half cent on best Western storage packed, but lower grades show no uniform gain. Best qualities and nearby shipments are always at a premium in summer. Supplies of all grades are large, and medium to low grades are overabundant and selling slowly.

The New York market is fully supplied,

but a large proportion shows effect of warm weather. Such grades are lower than when last quoted, but the market is firm for good white nearby extras and selected.

Dressed poultry is in rather light receipt at New York, with prices firm. Best fowle 15 cents and large spring chickens 25 to 32 cents per pound. Spring chickens in moderate supply and choice well-grown lots in good demand and steadily held, but small and poor chickens sell slowly. Freshkilled turkeys unchanged. Nearby spring ducks not in large supply, but demand rather slow, though prices held about steady. Tame squabs plenty and only moderately active. Frozen poultry shows little, if any, change. Thirteen cars of live poultry arrived Wednesday, and market is

easier, but prices unchanged. The Boston poultry market is quiet, with no special features, prices and amount of stock being about as last quoted. Roasters have reached the market in fair quality and bring the top quotation of 35 cents. Broilers and squab broilers hold last week's quotations, but are more plenty. Old fowls and cocks are in light receipts and prices hold firm. Pigeons are plenty, and poor lots have to be sold under price. No change is noted in live poultry.

borticultural.

Experience of a Grape Breeder. The chief end of every living thing is to perpetuate itself, to reproduce itself. From the standpoint of a naturalist, the most perfect specimens of animals and plants are found in their natural wild state, as they survival of the fittest, and from this point of view the "razor-backed hog" and the perfect specimens of their kind. But from the standpoint of the epicure, the more meat the animal has, and the more pulp the fruit has, the nearer perfection they are in his estimation, and to produce more meat and more pulp, the agriculturist and the horticulturist is devoting his utmost energy. and the future results of this energy, as

regards fruits, and more especially the grape, is my purpose here to consider. The changed environments and the high culture tend to defeat the natural tendency and aim of the vine when in its natural state. Fewer and smaller seeds and better quality are the chief aims of the experi-menter, and he rejoices over this distortion of the vine, as the insect rejoices over the excrescence caused by itself or its parent having punctured the leaf. This distortion, produced by changed environments, high culture, hybridizing and crossing, tends to produce sterility and to destroy that life principle stored in the seed, as is the case with the potato that produces no seed in Massachusetts. But a cross of the Wild Rocky Mountain upon the Early Rose in Minnesota and the seeds planted in Massa-chusetts produced seed balls and fine large tubers the second year.

The tomato when introduced some fifty years ago had many seeds and but little pulp, with a large empty space in the seed cavity, but now the tomato is solid and has but few seeds. I predict that fifty years hence the best tomatoes will be propagated by cuttings or slips. This same tendency to sterility is observable among grapes. We writer recently produced another.

Most blossoms of hybrids have recurved stamens and fail to properly pollenate its stigma, and when using staminate vines as the male parent we get a large majority of staminate vines. The writer once pollen ated Black Hamburg with staminate hybrid of Vulpina and Labrusca, species of grape, and obtained eight vines, and al! but one were staminate. As such results are liable to occur, it may be a question as to the expediency of using a staminate vine as a pollenater. Another case where pollen from a hemaphrodite blossom was used, seven plants were obtained, six were fertile. one was staminate, and five of them worthy of cultivation. Just what the difference may be as regards vigor, healthfulness and quality between using pollen from a staminate blossom or a hemaphrodite blossom is yet to be determined, but the general impression is in favor of the staminate blosom as a pollenizer.

The tendency to sterility from the changed conditions is mentioned here to induce ex-perimenters to secure, before it is too late, specimens of all of our wild native species of grapes, that they may be preserved and be used in the future to rejuvenate the declining vigor of the cultivated vines.

In my experiments in hybridizing and crossing I find that prepotency and reversion play a very important part, and the prepotency of the Vitis rulpina, or fox varieties, seems to exceed that of all others. It shows itself strongly where there is but a fraction of its blood combined, but shows less strength where Vitis lincecumii is a part of the combination. Reversion is a subtle element in the production of crosses and hybrids, but is less likely to show itself in the first generation than later on. It is freaky and unstable. There is sometimes a reversion to one parent and sometimes to the other, and the best grape that 1 have produced is where Vitis vulpina, Vitis labrusca and Vitis vinifera were combined. Vitis vulpina and Vitis la brusca controlled the vine and Vitis vini-fera the fruit. The Vitis vinifera used was the Black Hamburg, and the hybrid is of the same color and size of the Black Hamburg, and has a decided Vinifera quality, ripens early and is hardy. I am fully convinced that our best table grapes will always be produced from the three above-mentioned

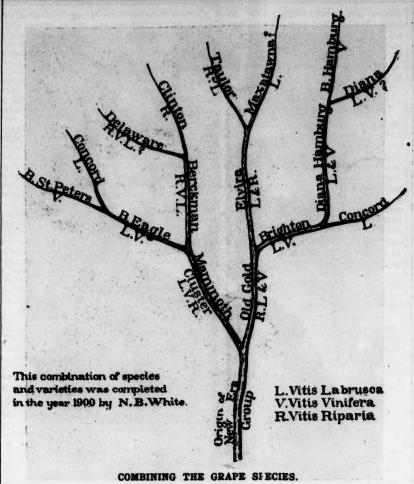
As some grapes do much better on roots of other vines, the writer is now growing very vigcrous hardy vine that will take the

graft readily.

If the perfect blossom and fertility of the Vinifera grapes is brought forward to disprove the tendency to sterility of crosses and hybrids, I would say that there is no land hybrids, I would say that there is no land fine California cherries. Judging by a far more extensive market in Siberia.

To compare with the fancy nearby berries under my immediate notice, several hundred sacks of corn meal were substituted for a choice brand of flour. But for instances of plenty, including blueberries, blackberries and hybrids, I would say that there is no and fine California cherries. Judging by a far more extensive market in Siberia.

"Notwithstanding the cheanness of Man-



stablishing of a basis for future vine culture by combining such species as are most likely to furnish desired qualities when the seeds of these combinations are planted. The accompanying diagrams will show two combinations. The one having in its combination V. labrusca, V. vulpina and V. vinifera for table grapes, and the other having in its combination V. labrusca, V. vulpina, V. lincecumii, V. repestris and V. vinifera. The former should furnish large bunches and berries, and the latter should furnish large clusters and small berries. Such has been my experience with these combinations thus far. The seedlings con-

taining the blood of all the groups, as shown in the chart, have not yet come to fruit, but interesting results are expected. Norfolk County, Mass. N. B. WHITE.

Apples in Light Supply.

The supply of good apples becomes more limited day by day, and better prices are paid for what stock can be had. The business is practically all in Ben Davis and Russet, although a small lot of Baldwins can be had now and then, while Spys and Kings are occasionally seen, but none of these in quantities sufficient for wholesale quotations. In fact, Russets are the only apples that are at all plenty now. They sell at \$15 to \$3.50, the range of quality and con-

dition being wide. New York dealers report a good demand especially for fancy fruit, some sales of which are reported as high as \$4. Southern apples of the new crop are in the market, but are of poor quality and appearance, and not much in demand at \$1 to \$1.50 per

June is virtually the close of the apple season. It is considered dangerous to hold apples after June, and after May 10 only a few varieties are safe to handle, and the are only a few men who know how to handle these varieties after that date. New York had a very bad deal the past season, much is not believed any apple handler made ough on sales to pay expenses

Vegetables in Moderate Supply. Native peas are in fair supply at the sual high prices for the first arrivals. First lots this year in Boston market are said to have been sold by George Russell of Arlington, with several others in close competition. Asparagus has been in light supply all along, with prices high. Growers who had moist land have made good profits. Fancy native "Grant" aspara : us, which is mostly nothing but selected plants of the old Conover's Colossal, under high culture, is selling at about \$2 per dozen bunches. Rhubarb has been less abundant than usual and prices better sustained, even showing some improvement the past week. Hot house tomatoes and cucumbers hold about steady, quality being fine. Southern tomatoes are less abundant than a few weeks ago. Southern and Bermuda onions are plenty and lower. Cabbages have been up and down again during the week, and sales are now slow for anything but the best. The Norfolk boat, arriving June 9, brought 1400 crates beans, fifteen crates beets, 130 barrels cabbages and ninety-five barrels of potatoes Prices for both old and new potatoes are higher on a scount of light supply. New York and Maine stock, Hebrons and Rose, etc., ranges from 70 to 85 cents per bushel.

At New York the sale of old potatoes has been helped by the poor condition of many lots of new Southern injured by rain during shipment. Asparagus is more plenty, but still high in price. Cabbages of good grades are selling better, but much of the stock now being received from the South is of very poor quality. Cucumbers are plenty and lower, likewise eggplant and peppers. Lima beans from Florida are scarce and high at \$3.50 per crate. Squash are plenty and tomatoes plenty and lower.

Fruit More Plenty. Native strawberries are securing the cream of the trade. Fancy Marshalls from Belmont and other nearby localities reached the markets last Saturday and have whole-saled at 35 to 40 cents. They are mostly grown on heavy, moist land, which did not feel the dry weather, and are of very large size and fine appearance. The rain came at just the right time to increase the size of strawberries, which otherwise would have been mostly small on average land. The average yield is expected to be light on account of the combined effects of frost and dry weather. Some very fine lots from New new hybrids on. These stocks are from a York State have sold on full equality with best lots from the Dighton district, but not to compare with the fancy nearby berries

I am now devoting my attention to the varieties. Southern watermelons are more plenty and cheaper. Pineapples are very plenty, and now is the time to buy them for canning.

Grain Firm, Feeds Higher.

Prices have not changed greatly for corn, wheat and oats during the past week, but the previous advance is now showing effect in the price of bag meal, bran and millfeeds, all of which have advanced rather sharply. In some markets the price of whole grain is also higher.

Said a Boston grain dealer: " This drought situation is creating a heavy demand for oats, much larger than has been known before at this time of the year for a long period; so large that under existing conditions the price of oats has advanced from 2 to 3 cents a bushel within the past ten days. The drought is fast bringing out the fact that oats are cheap at that price, with hay at \$22 or \$23 a ton. We are selling very much larger quantities of concentrated feed than we have ever done before at this time of year, that is, more of cottonseed meal, linseed and gluten feed. At this season of the year, unless prices are very low, the dealers have bought only to stock ahead, not for immediate consumption.

"This rise in prices has all come within the last three or four weeks. The drought extends not only throughout the New England States, but throughout New York and into Pennsylvania, and that is what makes the trouble in the Boston market. The situation is pretty much the same throughout the country east of Buffalo."

Grain moving from the farms to the in-

terior elevators and to the railway stations

was restricted again during the past week by the heavy rains and by the floods in the West. General farm work in the West and planting was greatly delayed and the country roads in many places were made almost impassable. In the Northwest the crop situation as a whole was favorable, but in some parts of southern Minnesota there was too much rain, which caused the wheat to worse than Chicago. A few local storers there got out safely, but the majority of them suffered badly. In Chicago, with the turn yellow and drowned out a good deal them suffered badly. In Chicago, with the exception of a few who put in goods late, it exception of a few who put in goods late, it floods in Kansas and in the river valleys —The losses from the control of the wheat and corn ruined by the classed as laborers. amount of damage caused by the incessant rains to the grain in the uplands is great. but it is still too early for experts to form a reliable idea of its extent. Outside of the flood districts it is believed that the growing crops will turn out in good shape, alugh harvest in many sections will be later than usual. The heavy rains of the past week have practically brought all corn planting to a standstill, with many fields unplanted and many will have to be re-planted, but it is argued by good authorities planted, but it is argued by good authorities that this may be done as late as the fifteenth of June. It is too early to form any idea as to what the damage to wheat will be in western Illinois on account of the be in western Illinois on account of the floods, which are now in progress, but it is estimated that at least 100,000 acres will be submerged. Receipts of wheat at primary points show an increase of 250,000 bushels over the previous week, but they were 855,
ON husbels emulies than the same week a district of Great Britain on one day in March 000 bushels smaller than the same week a year ago. Shipments were 1,214,000 bushels ess than the former week and were 1,589,000 bushels under the total of the same week last year. Corn receipts increased 1,520,000 bushels for the week and were 685,000 bushels more than a year ago. Shipments decreased 647,000 bushels, as compared with a week ago, and were 342,000 bushels smaller

> At the North Atlantic seaboard the receipts of grain at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in the four months ending with April this year were 87,873,979 bushels, including flour reduced to bushels. The total for the corresponding period of 902 was 63,023,198 bushels. At New York four months receipts were 38,091,914 bushels this year, compared with 30,115,639 bush-els last year. At Boston the corresponding receipts were 12,173,242 bushels and 8,948,083 oushels; at Philadelphia 13,222,565 bushels, compared with 13,158,425 bushels; at Baltimore 20,320,400 bushels, compared with 10,-347,245 bushels. Inspected receipts at Portland, Me., for four months ending with April were 1,392,564 bushels, of which 817,586 bushels were from American and 3,574,975 bushels from Canadian sources. Commercial agent R. T. Greener reports from Vladivostok as follows: "The fear of

> competition from native sources with our flour trade in Siberia has frequently been expressed. The price of flour, American and Manchurian, is advancing in Vladivostok. American flour, in my brief experience, has always been able to hold its own. As much again could have been sold been straightforward in their dealings with Siberian merchants. In one case, coming under my immediate notice, several hundred

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK

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Condition at Close of Business, June 2, 1903

dagges is about 2. and per agree.	URCES	auth in
Time Loan	files we from the	· \$21,079,004.59
Demand Loan .		14,7 12,296.9 1
U. S. Bonds	22	6, 155, 790, 75
Exchanges and Due from I	Banks	15,8 13,238. 81
Cash		7,66 1,354.85
And sharp regress of his street of a	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	\$65,421,685.9
LIAB	ILITIES	
Capital Stock	F-10-374	\$3,500,000.00
Surplus and Profits		3,079,85 1,83
Circulation		2,448,500.00
U. S. Bond Account		2,949,450.00
Reserved for Taxes		84,800.00
Deposits	Corr.	53,359,084.08

driven out American flour from Vladivostok, despite the greater cost and added duty, nor is there any visible diminution in the demand for our staple. Two days ago the steamship Lyra of the new Seattle-Vladivostok Line brought 3,033,408 pounds of American flour from Portland and several smaller orders have been placed within the month."

Wrong Varieties.

A gentleman in New England starting a large orchard property, placed an order for thirty thousand peach trees with a very reliable nursery firm in New York, leaving them to select the varieties. They sent him a splendid lot of trees, yet of varieties utterly musuited to his location.

One variety of two hundred trees is paying a profit, the other 2800 have been cultivated at a loss, and the man is discouraged and the nursery trade suffers all through the failure to have a little "spot knowledge" to throw in for good measure with the trees. Don't buy a Bose pear or Crawford peach to be planted on sandy lands. Aim for successful results in all treeplanting, help to make the business of your customers successful and profitable, and you will have done more to advance our nursery interest than can possibly be accomplished in any other way. J. H. HALE.

-In addition to the trans-Atlantic immigrants at the port of Boston, there arrived at the ports in Massachusetts from the Dominion of Canada by water during 1898, 18,113; during 1899, 25,700; during 1900, 26,883; during 1901, 24,297; during 1902, 23,047.

—The growth of the trans-Atlantic passenger traffic at the port of Boston in the last five calen-dar years may be seen from the following statement: The number of immigrants arriving at this port in 1898 was 14,020; in 1899, 19,928; 1900, 17,777; 1901, 28,000; 1902, 53,278. It will be seen that the increase in the number of immigrants in 1902 as compared with 1898 was 39,258, or 280.01 per cent.; as compared with 1901, the increase in

1902 was 25,218, or 89.87 per cent.

—Farming must pay somebody. The Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics has just completed the compilation of figures which shows that forty thousand persons in the States have retired from business on small competencies, and of this number 3500 were farmers, 3300 merchants and 1500 were chiefly sugar and tobacco products.

river valleys acres. The losses from recent forest fires in Maine have been placed at \$3,000,000.

—All indications point to a largely attended and important meeting of the American Pomo logical Society at Horticultural Hall, Boston Sept. 10-12. next. An interesting programme is assured, as many of the leading horticulturists of the United States and Canada have already given notice of their intention to be present and par-ticipate in the proceedings, thus giving to the discussions that broad, international character for which the meetings of this society are noted. Reduced rates will be given by the railroads, and the opportunity to attend this session should not be neglected by any horticulturist who can pos

districts of Great Britain on one day in March was 364,141. Compared with March, 1902, the numbers of paupers receiving aid increased by 4,087.

The New York State Fair commissioners are arranging to lay a new water main on the grounds at a cost of \$10,000, to erect two new buildings for

women at a cost of \$1500 each, and to increase by a third the capacity of the entrance gates.

—Immigration into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1903, will break all records, even exceeding the year 1882, when 788,992 immigrants arrived. The total for the current year is estimated at 792,106. The total arrivals in the United States last year were 619,544, of whom

493,262 arrived at New York.

—The brown-tail moth, which is devouring the trees in Wakefield, Mass., is believed to be the cause of an epidemic of skin poisoning which prevalls through the town. The disease assumes the form of a rash-like eruption and swelling and almost intolerable itching. Physicians, who, as yet, have not been able to find an autidote, say that there are hundreds of patients affected at present, and as the trees of the town are covered with moths, it is practically impossible for persons passing along the streets not to come in contact with them. The disease has been named the "brown-tail rash."

—Hon. A. W. Gilman, Maine Commissioner of Agriculture is now receiving the returns from

of Agriculture, is now receiving the returns from his 225 correspondents in all sections of the State, upon which will be based his June bulletin soon upon which will be based his June bulletin soon to be Issued. Nearly all of them lay special emphasis ou the drought conditions, and predict a serious loss to all crops. Some estimate that the hay crop will not be more than a third of the average amount in their sections. Conditions were unusually favorable for planting, but the lack of rain has prevented crops from getting any start. ting any start.

—The Massachusetts State Board of Agri-

culture will hold its fourth summer meeting at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Am-herst, on June 17, the day of the Commencement exercises at the college. These summer meetings are open to the public, and the coming one at the agricultural college gives an excellent foultry-keepers who have to keep their lowis in confinement in towns or suburbs should keep a heap of cinders and ashes in the run. The birds will find in them much that is beneficial, and it will help to keep down the grit bill a little.

A number of experiments have been conducted with feeding chickens on a mixture of grain, wet with skimmilk, whey and ten of grain, wet with skimmilk, whey and ten of grain, wet with skimmilk, whey and ten of the contrary, it is probable that they have of grain, wet with skimmilk, whey and ten of the contrary, it is probable that they have of grain, wet with skimmilk, whey and ten of the contrary is inferior to that of best native of the compare with the lancy nearby derived the lancy nearby derived to discovered hundred grown on the hill-culture plan.

Various Southern fruits are now quite grown on the hill-culture plan.

Various Southern fruits are now quite plenty, including blueberries, blackberries and favorable circumstances of similar character our flour could have found a far more extensive market in Siberia.

"Notwithstanding the cheapness of Manchurian flour has not yet of the college under pleasant and favorable circumstances of similar character our flour could have found a far more extensive market in Siberia.

"Notwithstanding the cheapness of Manchurian wheat at Harbin—10 to 12 cents gold per pood (36.112 pounds)—and the establishment of several mills of consider-to inspect the college under pleasant and favorable circumstances, our cherries, blackberries and favorable troumstances of the college under my immediate notice, several hundred at the agricultural college with the lancy in sacks of corn meal were substituted for a choice brand of flour.

Various Southern fruits are now quite plents, including blueberries, blackberries and favorable circumstances of the college under pleasant and favorable circumstances of the college under my immediate notice, several mills of corn meal were substituted for a chord from the illuminances of the college under my immedia

experiment station staff, who will act as guides, and will fully explain the various operations in the interest of agriculture being carried on at the college. From ten to twelve will be devoted to college. From ten to twelve will be devoted to the graduating exercises in the college chapel. At twelve o'clock a combined dinner of the board, the trustees, the faculty and alumni of the college, and such of the general public as may wish to attend, will be held at the recently erected college dining hall. Tickets for the dinner will be \$1. A place at the table and accommodations at the hotel may be insured by application in advance to the secretary of the board, Hon.J.W. Stockwell, State House, Boston, Mass Dr. Willard Seatt of Wesserstery!! delivered. board, Hon.J. W. Stockwell, State House, Boston, Mass. Dr. Willard Scott of Worcester will deliver the principal address of the meeting at the close of the dinner, and will speak on "The Newer Feeling for Nature." Speaking will follow by members of the board, trustees and alumni the college and guests. To be present at the in-spection of the college in the morning it will be necessary for all but those in the immediate vicinity to spend the preceding night at Amherst, but trains leave Amherst for Northampton at 2.35 and 4.10 P. M., and for the East at 3.25 P. M., so that all can reach their homes the night of the meeting.
—The United States Fish Commission has

\$65,421,685.91

just planted 1,500,000 lobster fry in Casco bay. Those planted in previous years have been heard from. Around Wood Island and Kennebunkport, Me, fishermen report more small lobster, about two and three inches long, are being found than at any time before in the history of the place. These were grown from the fry planted in 1901-1902. It was thought similar conditions prevailed at the eastward. More fry will be planted along the Melne coast. the Maine coast.

—The figures of commerce between Porto Rico and the United States are in marked contrast with those of earlier years. In the fiscal year 1898, which immediately preceded the transfer of Porto Rico to the United States, the exports from the United States to that island were \$1,505,946. In the next year they were \$2,685,848; in 1900, \$4,640,449; in 1901, \$6,965,408; in 1902, \$10,882,653; and, as already indicated, in the year 1903 will be about \$12,000,000. Thus the total shipments from the United States to Porto Rico for 1903 will be eight times as great as those of 1898 and six times as great as those of 1897. On the other hand, shipments from Porto Rico to the United States have grown from \$2,414,356 in 1898 to \$8,378,766 in 1902 and probably nearly or quite \$12,000,000 in 1903, or about five times as much in 1903 as in 1898. Exports to Porto Rico included over \$2,000,000 in flour and provisions. Imports

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New Bedford is a fly town.

Uneasy lies the head that rules a post office nowadays.

Anyway, the smoky weather isn't so ba for the tobacco crop.

How very old-fashioned looks the newspaper note chronicling that a man has been run over by a bicycle.

As viewed from the pews—especially from the back pews—President Roosevel appears to be equally a success.

Of course Faneuil Hall would do its bes to forward the interests of a new Jewish nation. Making nations is right in its line.

Americans who are going to Germany this summer should bear in mind the fact that all persons are forbidden to throw flowers at the Emperor.

Who'll dare attempt to purloin the Liberty Bell! With the Ancients on guard, even Mr. Adam Worth, who stole the famous Gains borough, would tremble and hesitate.

In Victor Emmanuel's purchase of Mr. Gallison's painting one might say that modern Rome is looking toward modern Athens to help furnish her picture gal

Having progressed so far as it has toward ab lishing some of its existing evils, it seems rather a pity that Ireland should acquire a new one in becoming an arena for

Crossing the broad Atlantic in a small boat will soon have no more profit in it than bridge jumping. The notoriety of such performances is practically a natural monopoly of the first persons who achieved

The good common sense which, an unprejudiced observer every now and then detects in Senator Hanna's sayings and doings seems to have cropped out in Miss Hanna's rebellion against the boredom of conventional anti-matrimonial functions.

Under the plan now proposed for hand-ling that commodity in the Philippines John Chinaman is the only person who can legally enjoy a pipe of opium. And the States has not yet established an international reputation for worrying over

The effort to deprive mankind of its inalienable right to ride intoxicated on the Saturday night car is not altogether steady on its own legs. There is evidently some few differences of opinion as to what constitutes drunkenness, although, curiously enough, the unintoxicated who have to ride in the same cars are much more "sot" in their opinion than are the protective powers of the police force.

Whether or not an annual school festival ceases to be part of the programme of the school year, it is a bit difficult to see wherein it is absolutely essential to the management of the schools. "Humiliating" and "degrading" seem, therefore, two rather ponderous adjectives to apply to the proposal that the money be raised by subscription. It's a question upon which there are likely to be differences of opinion.

Considering the amount of scientific investigation to which the deadly microbe, in one form or another, is being constantly subjected, it is very seldom that the scientist allows the bug to get the better of him. who died recently in Berlin, was an exception to the general rule, although it is now reported that his government proposes to prohibit any more similar experiments.

Four years out of five, irrigation would pay on some crops like berries, celery and grass Some years, like the present, it is needed badly for all crops. A great many farmers could command all the water needed by making a dam and a canal or flume. The trouble is that when the need of water is brought home to the average farmer he feels too poor to stand the expense, while in good seasons he can get along without it.

It is alleged with good show of truth that most plantings of sweet cherries have been scarcely worth the space they occupy. In New England there are some good orchards of sweet cherries in the vicinity of the lower Connecticut valley, and a few elsewhere, but insects, disease and climate are too much for this desirable fruit in most parts of the Northeast. Fortunately the ur, called sour cherries, thrive, and some of these yield fairly good table fruit. Good profits await those who grow the sour cherries for nearby markets.

Insects increase very fast during a mild. dry season, and they have been giving more than the usual amount of trouble every where this summer. Many fruit growers will try spraying for the first time, having been forced to such action by the prevalence of worms and caterpillars. The scale in sect, too, is causing trouble in fresh localities, and a steadily increasing number of growers will be obliged to fight the new foe. Recently bought trees should be watched to prevent the possible introduction of the pest into orchards now uninfested.

New York dairy and creamery butter should hold a still better position in the market as soon as the work of the four new State dairy instructors begins to show effect They will visit the sections where room and desire for improvement is seen, and do what they can to point out the trouble. The salary of \$1200 a year will probably attract many candidates, but the civil service examination should weed them out satisfac torily. The State cheese instructors are already doing good work, and competent butter teachers might prove even more help-

American roosters may be pardoned for a little extra crowing over the results of the international egg-laying contest in Australia. The three coops of American hens. although arriving in a condition considerably the worse for the long voyage, stood first, second and fourth, respe the contest. The fact is that breeding and selecting for eggs has become the beginning of a science in America, while elsewhere little attention has been given to the systematic development of useful qualities in poultry. The good showing made ought to boom the sale of American feathered

A rather sensational pamphlet, issued by the Missouri Board of Agriculture, assets, that a hen eats sixteen times her weight in a year, her eggs being sixteen cents per pound and weigh six times her own weight, producing, 340 aggs her year while the producing 240 eggs per year, while the yearly product is worth six times the cost of the food, which food costs one cent a pound. The absurdity of such falsely exact statements is evident at a glance to any one who ever kept hens. The object is apparently to attract notice by ringing in the old 16 to 1" catch phrase with me But such attempts are not likely to incre the confidence of practical growers in the work of the State scientists.

Amid frosts, droughts and increase of insect pests, the one agricultural feature not disappointing is the disappearance of the cattle epidemic. The farm to farm inspection in both Massachusetts and New Hampshire is expected to be finished by the last of the month, and no further trouble is apticipated. Possibly the general quarantine will be lifted July 1, if nothing new hap pens to prevent, but the Boston officials of the bureau rather expect that a somewhat later date will be selected. It would be unfortunate if too much haste to remov restrictions should cause a repetition of the blunder of the Argentine Republic, where the foot and mouth disease broke out again after the quarantine had been raised, and the effect was to produce distrust and confusion among cattle merchants and ex-porters. Some little official pause is to be expected here in order to make sure of being on the safe side, but the constant pressure exerted by commercial interests will be likely to prevent long delay.

In making a home, the house should be the first of all considerations. Health means energy and hopefulness, and energy and hopefulness means prosperity. What can a weak, listless family stricken with the malaria of unsanitary surroundings do toward bringing up a farm, and in case there is some degree of energy in one of the younger members, what inducement is there for him or her to remain at such a

Above all other consideration,-and so far above that there is no possibility for ananother thought,-the house should be planned. Let it be given the best location on the place, where the foundation may be dry and the drainage good, and if there is a commanding outlook, even though the devation should necessitate more fuel in winter to warm the house, let it go toward the attractions of the new home.

A broad looking-out over landscape a well as over the deeper meanings of life, tends toward nobler growth, and is as good for the farm-boy as for the philosopher and artist.

The best location is one that insures dryness of foundation, the next best is a damp one that can be easily and completely drained, and the poorest a continuously or periodically wet one. A site having been selected, let the foundations be dug down to solid bottom; then build the cellar wall high enough to carry the sills well up into the air and sunlight. A dark or damp cellar is an abomination, and it is better to have one wholly above the natural surface and dry, than below and wet, and often, where a natural drainage cannot be secured, it is advisable to run a ditch all around the cellar, or beneath the foundation walls, and fill with small stones through which any incoming water can find its way out to a lower

And it is well to build a considerable distance from the highway. Leave ample room for a lawn and for a judicious selec tion of shrubs and trees. Much of the young people's leisure will be passed about the front piazza, and the lawn and trees will be a better object lesson than the public road. It is a good adage which says that he who builds a house to live in should look ahead at least one hundred years."

Roston is to be favored next September by the meeting of the American Pomological Society, an organization of authority and influence in matters relating to the scientific side of fruit growing. Its conventions are attended by leading American experts in horticulture. An interesting special feature of the

Boston meeting will consist in a contest of new varieties. As officially announced, the originator, discoverer or introduce of a new variety is given the opportunity to submit specimens of his production to a jury of competent and disinterested experts for examination, whenever the fruit reaches the proper stage of maturity. These experts make a careful examinati n of the varieties submitted to them, and make a report upon each to the committee of awards, in advance of the biennial session of the society. Originators in remote sections of the country are thus afforded an opportunity to compete for this highly esteemed trophy or equal footing with those residing near the meeting place of the society and regardless of the time of year when their varieties ma ture. Competition is not restricted to mem bers of the society, but is free to all, no en try fee being required." This plan ought to result in bringing to general notice a large number of varieties now little known.

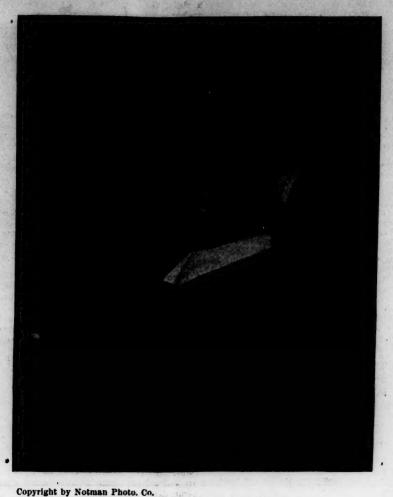
Making the Best of the Season.

The drought has been broken to som extent. So far, so good. The rain comes too late for early vegetables and straw-berries, aithough it will help them a little. Several times during the past score of ears it has happened that a wet June has escued the grass crop from apparent ruin. Pastures, field crops and newly planted trees ieel the improvement quickly. Farmers are feeling more cheerful. In fact, they have complained far less than would most other classes under such business conditions as have afflicted farmers during the past two months.

The distant effect of the drought and shortage of crops, which extends north into Canada, south to the Carolinas and west to Ohio, is worth a little study. For one thing, it means a larger demand for Western grain and a possible advance in price. In fact, the present firmness of the wheat market is assigned largely to this cause. Some longsighted Eastern farmers are already buying large supplies of corn and oats, these grains being good keepers, and, in the opinion of the buyers, likely to advance rather than

decline.
The corn crop of the West is already estimated below that of last year on account of the decreased acreage. With a smaller crop and a greater Eastern demand it surely seems unlikely that prices will go much below present level, while those who expect ce by next fall have much of the logic of the situation on their side.

That hay will be high goes without say



CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, LL. D. (From his latest photograph.)

Northwest, but the demand will be eager and from a wide range of territory.

The milk markets should be strong, in view of the situation. The act of the New York receivers, in reducing the prices paid milk shippers, is wholly unwarranted by conditions. Milk is likely to be scarce and costly for at least a year to come, and buyers who do not appreciate the fact should be brought to reason by the associated pro-

In New England alone the census value of the yearly crop of hay, grain and vegetables is placed at \$136,130,020, about one-third of which sum represents the hay crop. The following table, compiled from the census returns, shows the crop values by States:

Grain. Vegetable \$1,251,888 2,138,203 922,127 774,243 189,657 2,446,585 Totals 843.662,239 87,722,703 884,747,078

If the drought causes a shrinkage of one half in the total value, the effect will be severe upon farming property and that of the whole community. Fortunately in such seasons higher prices partly compensate farmers for smaller crops. Vegetables, fruit, eggs, veal, butter and cheese should

But in the case of a farmer who has no surplus hay to sell, and who depends for his ome on milk, sold at prices fixed by contractors, but produced at great cost on droughty pastures, valuable hay and costly grain, a season like the present is par ticularly bare of compensatory advantages. Farmers so situated should try to reduce cost of milk by growing such fodder crops as reduce the amount of grain needed, at the same time striving to improve both the buying and the selling markets by shrewd anagement and co-operation.

The present year is no time to feed poor cows. It is none too easy to get a profit even from the good ones. The value of live stock in New England is placed at about \$75,000, 000 kept on the 192,000 farms of the six The natural effect of a shortage of hay and forage is a reduction of live stock. Undoubtedly the number and nominal valuation of these herds could, on the average, be cut down one-fourth without much reducing the output, by judiciously changing two or three of the poorest cows in the herd into one good milker. This kind of reduction would be a blessing in disguise.

It is too soon, however, to call the season failure, even to the extent of expecting nly half a crop. Plenty of rain, warm nights and no more frost for the month with no severe drought in late summer and no early frost, would still insure a fair season for those who plan to take full advantage of what chances remain.

Balfour and Chamberlain.

The storm in the British Parliament was imirably stilled by the diplomacy of Mr. Balfour, who is certainly a past-master in the art of throwing oil upon the troubled waters. His skill as a winning speaker was never more fully shown than when he poet's advice for the present by learning to abor and to wait.

The human animal is a curious piece of ental machinery easily swayed by oratory of the right sort, and this was never mor convincingly exhibited than when Mr. Balfour's efforts as a conciliator were enthusiastically cheered. Everybody was apparently pleased, for the moment at least, and Mr. Chamberlain wore a smile that was expansive and bland. Whether it is of the kind that won't come off remains to be

The Suppression of Vice.

Judge Emmons, as chairman of the police oard, is mapping out a vigorous campaign against vice in this city, and his efforts to reserve law and order are endorsed by all ood citizens. Perhaps his definition of a drunken man is a little fine drawn, and it may send up the price of cloves and other es that are sometimes used to disguise the smell of spirits, but still he is right in the main. A man who cannot use stimu lants with discretion is a disgusting and offensive object at all times, and the only sufficient defence from him is his arrest by the police. Too long have our streets been infested on Saturday nights by intoxicated fools and ruffians, and to let them go at large is to encourage the continuance of shameful

The taking of a sot home is not a punishment to him, but often is one to his wife and children. The only place for him until ing, especially in the markets of New York and New England, which depend so largely upon shipments from Canada, where the drought has been extremely severe. There

Emmons is strenuously trying to abate

nally lax in our business methods, when we place men in positions of financial trust in a comparatively short time after they have been convicted of dishonesty. James M. A. Watson, the clerk who was arrested last week in Washington for embezzling about \$70.000 from the District Government pleaded guilty of forgeries in 1890, and was minority, but was released, through powerful influence, in a few weeks. His history was well known in the Capital, and he was not entitled to a situation where the handling of large sums of money would be a constant temptation to one of his disposi-

His second fall is much greater than his first one, and might have been avoided if proper precautions had been taken against his thieving propensities. He had that kind of pert smartness which attracts attention. and people were disposed to favor him for a mental alertness, which is not always indicative of a trustworthy character. Probably many a young man of fewer superficially shining gifts was passed over to give this spendthrift, for such he was, the position

We believe in affording a young man who has lapsed from virtue an opportunity to rise again, but his trustworthiness should be fully proved by long, faithful service be fore he is given entire confidence. course many who have sinned through youth and inexperience have become men of unquestioned integrity, but they do not attain to this high plane of moral excellence by developing into a "high roller," like not in reality, is that much-quoted latteryoung Watson, through money stolen from day remark of Mr. Cleveland that, owing to the public treasury. It is to be hoped that the vulgarity, rascality, sensationalism, this time he will receive the full punishfriends of social or political prominence He deserves now to be made a terrible ex-

Familiar Prophecies.

fairs, and for some centuries thereafter. Conspiracies, assassinations, deluges, conflagrations, are as old as the known

vorld almost. Cain put his brother vio lently out of existence at an early stage of the appearance of mankind, as sacred history tells us, and Noah and his family and live stock made an eventful voyage reconciled free traders and protectionists in the primitive days of navigation in and prevented Mr. Chamberlain from re- a boat that outrivaled in roominess even tiring. "Fighting Joe" is of the same our modern European steamships. This opinion still, but is content to take the too, while the world was under water What followed after he landed on Mount Aarat in the way of crimes, casualties and armed conflict, need not be recounted, but it good bits of advice to the journalist, which may be said that some portions of the by a little turn of phrase may apply equally earth still held together high and dry in spite of the encroachments of the sea and the internal disturbances that made eruptions upon its surface. Man was made to nourn, says the poet, and, therefore, for some good reason, probably, he has to face trouble and overcome it, and he extracts no little pleasure from his triumphs.

The universe will be annihilated, doubtless, some time, but why bother our heads about this now? We have weightier current matters to attend to, for, as a friend sagely bserves, we have one end of the world to look after daily, and direct self-preservation is of infinitely more importance than the contemplation of the subject of the probable early return of chaos and old night. The consideration of the best means to prevent the spread of flames in woodland sec tions, by intersecting belts of treeless lands. and the possible way of producing rainfali when needed, is of vastly more immediate importance than that "event to which the whole creation moves."

lamenting over their losses, and have no time to listen to predictions that have failed

will be good crops of hay in the West and it is perpetuating the evils which Judge

Again Found Wanting.

There must be something almost crimied to the Reform School during his

The multiplication of disasters at this time has started the predictors of the speedy ending of the world on the warpath again, and they announce with even more confidence than heretofore, the instant coming of the angel Gabriel. The absence of rain, the forest fires, the floods in the West, the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia, and other disastrous events furnish them with ample food for their prophecies, but, nevertheless, people who find no pleasure in gloomy forebodings believe that this old globe will continue to revolve through light and shade until every person now living has ceased to take an interest in mundane af-

Meanwhile insurance men and others are

o come true since the days of the Millerites n the frolicsome forties and before, when a great many deluded people put on their ascension robes, but did not get any higher heavenward than the roof-tops. The stub-born old world refused to conclude its revolutions on their appearance in filmy garments, and kept on doing business in the The Servian massacre, terrible as it was, did not send through the civilized world such a thrill of horror as would have followed the commission of crimes of a similar character among a less semi-barbarous people. Servia had been long in a state of picture of the king o unrest, owing to the usurpations of its king and the intrigues with which his consort was identified. The woman in the case

Distracted Service

seems to have been responsible for a great deal of the public dissatisfaction with the young ruler. She was bold and un scrupulouse and was even false to her matrimonial vows. Her influence over the king, who was much her junior in years, was great, though the royal couple had several disgraceful quarrels. No doubt many of his arbitrary assumptions were due to her miserable advice, for, though possessing some manly qualities, he ap-pears to have been of a weak, sensual nature, easily moved by physical feminine nature, easily moved by physical feminine charms. He inherited many of his traits from his worthless father, who was obliged to abdicate the throne.

Alexander was one of those unfortunate monarchs who are the predestined victims of the assassin in countries that retain some of the crude governmental notions of medieval times. If he had not worn a crown he probably would not be regarded with any more disfavor than are some of our gilded youth whose aristocratic families were founded by shirt-sleeved ancestors less than a hundred years ago. He came of a peasant race that first began to attract attention almost within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. He seems to have met his unhappy death bravely enough striving in his last moments to protect the woman he loved in spite of her follies, and faced his fate, like Charles I., with a courage that has half redeemed his fame."

He is not a great loss even to distracted Servia, which may have some difficulty in retaining her independence, but the manner of his taking off is wholly reprehensible. If the army had revolted and met him in fair fight upon an open field, there would be some sympathy for the revolutionists, but the murder of a ruler they were bound to protect by a group of military conspirators was neither patriotic nor inspiring. It was a vulgar piece of butchery worthy of the

What will be the result of this military uprising remains to be seen. It hardly looks as if such a demonstration would end peacefully even if a new man of originally plebeian stock is given the sceptre and the purple robe. Conspirators rarely dwell long together in unity, and both Russia and Austria will probably have something decisive to say about this little county in the Balkans, which is just now attracting so much attention, but whatever happens, she will be the greatest sufferer. For a kingdom, about half forest, largely devoted to the raising of swine, and with a small population of 2,500,000 inhabitants, Servia has certainly made a great stir in the

Sheep Need Salt.

A test of the value of salt for sheep has recently been made in France. Three lots were treated alike as to food and care; one lot was given no salt; one had half an ounce per day, and the third had three-fourths of an ounce per day. Those having the half-ounce per day made a gain of 4½ pounds over those having no salt, and nearly as much over those having three-fourths of an ounce. Those having salt made 13.4 pounds more wool than those having no salt. There were twelve sheep in each lot.

The Place of the Press in Modern Life.

Justice Brewer has recently put himself on record as saving that he thinks the press "a court of increasing power and wisdom." Opposed to this in appearance, but recklessness and folly of certain newsne influence of the press has liminished in recent years. At first blush it would seem that these two high authorities disagree decidedly concerning the value of the modern newspaper. As a matter of fact, however, Justice Brewer is speaking of the press at its best, and Mr. leveland of yellow journalism at its worst. And between these two there is a great gulf

It is quite undeniable that infinite harm

s done to high-minded journalism by the scapades of the gallows. That Western editor who had the handwriting of a memper of the President's family "read" during the recent trip of Mr. Roosevelt to our re mote States, publishing in his paper the character" thus discovered, represents the milder aspects of the journalism so well stigmatized as yellow. This act, while not bad, was distinctly lacking in taste, and it is perhaps as much because it vulgarizes as pecause it brutalizes that vellow journalism must be condemned. A paper which prints, as one New York sheet did not long ago, s picture of the lips of one party in a criminal trial should never be tolerated again in a ecent home. Self-respecting people should further feel it their duty to cry down such a sheet. For debasing vulgarity would seem here to have reached almost its vellow Dr. Albert A. Shaw prints in the current

Cosmopolitan a readable and informing article on the " Profession of Journalism," in the course of which occur one or two very well to the reader of printed news. great thing in journalism, as in anything else, is for the individual man to maintai his self-respect, his high, personal standards." The public co-operates with the yellows to the detriment of American life every time outrageous newspapers are enouraged, even to the extent of one suberiber. And that man or woman who earns bread by labor for the sheets that demoralize is contributing in very large measure to the continuance of a terrible evil. In many of our rural districts the objectionable New York sheets-which Boston must nowadays well watch out not to equal in stray instances—arrive just in time for the noonrest hour. The result must be terribly felt during the next few years. Where the country boy used to come to the city clean of mind and body, he will then come already started on the downward road-and in search of all the lurid vices of which he has read while enjoying a breathing space after haying. Do the college-bred men who, for money, turn out their columns of inflaming "stuff" realize, we wonder, that they are degrading a power that might inspire and instruct to what may reasonably enough be ealled the damnation of our youth? "The great thing in journalism," to quote

Dr. Shaw,-himself a distinguished journalist,-once more, "is for the individual man to maintain his self-respect . . . and his determination to do the best work he can, even at a small salary, rather than do work of a kind that he secretly loathes for the

sake of a larger salary. To do base work is not more necessary in journalism than for a lawyer to take an objectionable line of practice, as some lawyers do, merely because it pays well."

A New England Fruit Farm.

One of the very few large farms, in New England where fruit growing is almost the exclusive interest is that of J. Eames, in the outhern part of Middlesex County, Mass Here even the specialty is itself specialized the farm being devoted mostly to apple and peaches and a good-sized vineyard.

The place is very instructive to a fru grower. There are orchards of all ages and growing under all sorts of systems of oulture, from hogs to Hitchings.

The ancient apple orchard which marked the beginning is still alive and bearing, although whoever planted it set the trees so closely that they are now of little value But the old trees were good enough to show the fitness of the location. The farm mostly on a hilltop and the land slopes away on all sides, giving perfect air circula tion and frost drainage. The soil is stony loam of various degrees. The yellow loan is good for peaches, producing a hardy growth without rankness, and causing grapes to ripen early and well, while the darker loam is good apple land.

One of the favorite orchard plans is a ombination of peaches and apples. The apples are thirty-five to forty feet apart ch way, and the peaches are set between. For the first few years corn or some othe crop is grown. After that the mixed orchard is cultivated, at least until the peach trees go by. About that time the apples are in bearing, or so large that they ought to be. and so vigorous that to check their growth a little will help fruitfulness. So the peaches are taken out and the orchard put into grass. Nothing, however, is taken from the land, the grass being mowed and left for a mulch. These orchards were of various ages. Those fifteen years old had made a fine, thrifty growth. The peaches had disappeared long ago. Some of the trees were still cultivated, while others were in grass. Another very interesting plan was shown

in the orchards on rough land. Several acres covered with bush and sprout growth and too rocky besides to be easily plowed, had been set to trees about fifteen years ago. The only cultivation consisted in mowing the foul growth yearly and mulching the trees with meadow hay every two years or so. Manure was also used, about \$4 to \$6 worth in market value to the acre per year. The cost of mulching was placed at about \$4 per acre yearly. Some of the trees were killed by mice or other enemies and had to be replaced. Pests of this kind give more trouble on rough land, but by moving the mulch away from the trunks before winter, it was found that the loss was decreased. The orchard looks strong and thrifty. The trees are not much more than half as large as those of the same age on land cropped and cultivated, but the trees look perfectly healthy, and Mr. Eames finds them more productive for their size than the cultivated trees. The fruit also is of better color, flavor and keeping quality. They are all Baldwins. The land on which they were set was probably worth in its original condition about \$10 per acre, and could be put to no use except to grow firewood. It is now an orchard as valuable as any other having trees of the same size.

Another orchard is in good grass land, and always has been, the trees having been set right in the sod without plowing. But not a spear of grass has been carried away, all being used to mulch the trees. Here is where the fruit specialist has an advantage. The general farmer is tempted to rob his orchard for the sake of his cattle. and hence his trees in sod are usually starved nearly to death. But Mr. Eames keeps cows and a few hogs only as a side issue, and has plenty of exclusive mowing land, so that the trees get the benefit of all manure of the cattle which are fed from the produce of the other fields.

The young trees in sod were seen by the writer, six or seven years ago, soon after setting. They have made splendid progress. growing much faster than those in the bush ot, and nearly as fast as those in cultivated land. They indicate that mulch and nanure will nearly take the place of cultivation, even for young trees. Yet, on the whole. Messrs. Eames believe the best plan is to cultivate if the land permits. It apears the cheapest and surest way to get a quick growth.

"If you were buying orchard land, would you get good land or rough, cheap tracts? "The trouble with rough land is that we have to wait so long for full results. An orchard twenty years out under such conditions is not yet in full swing. It seems like a good investment, because the land is cheap and there is not much money laid out at any time. But the interest, taxes, labor, nulch and manure for so many year amount to more than you might suppose " If I had such land I should use it. The

ost of an orchard on rough land is not felt But trees on cultivated land give quick results, and most orchardists must be get ting an income as soon as possible. Taking into account the better color and quality of the uncultivated apples, the merits of th two plans are somewhat balanced. Most fruit farmers in this section would have to practice both ways as we do, on account of the various conditions of the land.' (Concluded next week.

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BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN For the week ending June 17, 1903. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals Prices on Northern Cattle. BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of BEEF—Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.90,\$6.50; first quality, \$5.50,\$6.75; second quality, \$4.60,\$6.25; thrd quality, \$4.00,\$4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$0.75,\$7.25; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.01,\$2.50. Western steers, 4.25,\$5.75.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, \$3.40; extra, \$4.25,\$c; sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.00 20.25; lambs, 42 @72c.
FAT Hogs—Per pound, Western, 62@62c, live eight; shotes, wholesale—; retail,—, country IDES-Brighton-7c P to; country lots, 61@61c. CALF SKINS—120 P fb; dairy skins, 40,660c. PELTS-10,220c. Cattle. Sheep. Cattle. Sheep. Maine. At Brighton. Deabody 25 Massachusetts.
At Watertewn.
O H Forbush 20
W E Hayden 35
At Brighton. At N E D M & Wool

Co. 20 50

Co At Brighton.

W F Wallace 7 25 A Wheeler Verment.
At Brighten.
DS Perley 24
AG Barnes 16
SHenry 2 1 8 S Learned 96
At NED M& Wool JJ Kelley 48 | N E D M & Wool | At N E D M & Wool | Co | Via F, R, R. | 15 | 40 | N E D M & Wool | Co | 50 | 3000 | Co 56 3 At Watertown. J A Hathaway 395 Live Stock Experts. The English market on State cattle dropped $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial$

The Markets.

tations at 10½ 11½c, d. w. The decline caused by a large number of Canada cattle forced upon the market. The supply of sheep exported libreral, and values at Liverpool higher at 14½ 16c, d. w., P ib, or 2c higher for best State sheep than a week ago. From Boston for the week, 12 horses by E. Snow, on steamer Bostonian, for London. Shipments from New York for the week, 1590 eattle, 11,678 quarters of beef. Horse Business. The market in fair shape, but more doing in driving horses than for heavy draft. The latter cost high in the West and but few are coming only on special order. The best cost \$300@350.
At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable, sold fully 150 head within the week, upwards of 100 head

from the New England States, some from the State of Maine and New Hampshire for drive. Good prices realized. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable, had in 3 express carloads of Western of stable, had in 3 express carloads of Western of mixed quality, also nearby horses; sales from \$50 (2300. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable sold 160 head, all descriptions, for drive and draft, from \$50 (275. At Moses Colman & Son's, sales within the range of \$70 (400. Steady call all the time for ponies, saddle and family horses. At Russell & Drew's stable, on sale a choice pair of 3300-th horses, at price \$700, well matched. Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—The market for beef cattle not as strong as a week ago, still prices were in about the same position. Butchers less anxious to buy, but the offerings changed hands fairly well after the buying really commenced. Sales were at the abattor at Brighton. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows, of 2040 fbs, at 32; 7, of 7550 fbs, at 32; 1 cow, of 1020 fbs, at 32; and \$1; 1 bull, 900 fbs, at 32c. J. A. Hathaway, 50 cattle, of 1500 fbs, at 32c; 40 do., of 1400 fbs, at 42c; 40 do., of 1300 fbs, at 42c. strong as a week ago, still prices were in about the same position. Butchers less anxious to buy, but the offerings changed hands fairly well after the buying really commenced. Sales were at the abattoir at Brighton. O. H. Forbush sold 2 cows. 1400 lbs, at 4c.

Market steady on Western at 61 @63c, l. w., with local hogs ic, d. w., higher at 71@7%c.

Sheep Houses. A light run of Western, notwithstanding there was a decline of ic on best grades. Butchers find it for their interest to buy light until prices conform more to their idea that the market should range. Western sheep cost \$2.80@5.30 ₱ 100 lbs, and do. lambs \$4.30@7.55 ₱ 100 lbs.

Venl Calves. Not especially active; 6c appears to be about the top for full lots, with a number of sales of full lots at 5c for mixed lots. J. S. Henry old 40 odd at 5c. W. F. Wallace sold at 5c for mixed lots.

Live Poultry. No change, 121@13c for mixed lots by he crate.

Dreves of Venl Calves. Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 100. New Hampshire—Via Nashua, 275; W. F. Wailace, 40; H. Whitney, 125.

Vermont-D. S. Perley, 12; J. S. Henry, 43; via Nashua, 650; via F. R. R., 450. Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 40; O. H. Forbush, 1: W. E. Hayden, 50; scattering, 40; T. Irving, 11; L. Stetson, 93; H. A. Gilmore, 25; J. P. Day, 50.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 513 cattle, 146 sheep, 23,285 hogs, 539 calves, 220 horses. From West, 256 cattle, 100 587 catves, 220 horses. From West, 256 cattle, 100 sheep, 23,100 hogs, 220 horses. Maine, 27 cattle, 20 sheep, 50 hogs, 100 calves. New Hampshire, 7 cattle, 25 sheep, 165 calves, 20 hogs. Vermont, 42 cattle, 1 sheep, 1 hog, 55 calves. M saachusetts, 181 cattle, 114 hogs, 219 calves. Tuesday—Dealers expected strong prices and a good market on beef cattle, but found less activity and a weakness to the trade. For cattle more urging was required to effect sales. A. Wheeler

urging was required to effect sales. A. Wheeler sold 7 cows and helfers, weighing from 700@1000 lbs. at \$2@3.60 pt 100 lbs. J. W. Ellsworth, 4 bulls, av. 1100 hbs, at 3c; 7 cows, av. 1000 hbs, at 32c, with sales down to 2c. R. Connors, 6 cows, 1000 hbs, at 3c. J. Kerrigan sold at 32c, weight 1050 hbs.

Veni Calves. The movement somewhat moderate. Butchere additional there about buying unless at their price

mostly selling at 5@5je for mixed lots; if selected and choice, &c. J. P. Day, 50 fine calves, av. 130 fbs, at &c. H. A. Glimore, 25 calves, at 5c

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.	
Poultry, Fresh Killed.	
Officers and Posters	
Obsters, choice, P th	2003
reflers, 3 to 34 ths. to pair, 19 th	@30
rolling, squab, 2 fbs. P pair. 70	ā80
rea Ducks. 15	ā18
Auta choice	alb
fair to good	@10
com to good 19 doz	@1 5
108 s. P doz. 2 50	a
estern iced or frozen—	-
2 30 2 30	<u>a</u>
For is, fair to choice 25	a28
Old cocks	210
Old cocks 11 Receipts June 9, were 99 packages.	8
Live Denleys	
011 = 11 Hz	211
Onstars, P fb.	æ10
rotlers, 11 to 11 ibs each, P ib 23	@25
Rutter	
Name Assessed	1- 20
Assorted sizes quoted below included to tubs only.	40 20
extra—	
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes	æ
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes 22 Western Large tubs 22	B
Western, large ash tube 918	222
Western, Aarge ash tubs. 21 Western, asst. spruce tubs. 21 eamery, northern firsts. 22	3
Pamous and Historian and Aller and A	LEE.
eamery, northern firsts 22 eamery, western firsts 21 eamery, western firsts 21 eamery, seconds 18 eamery, eastern 20	@
Cilmore	TTO.
airy, t., extra	~

Y. and Vt. firsts

Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds Boxes—
Rxtra northern creamery.
Extra dairy
Common to good
Trunk butter in † or † b prints.
Extra northern creamery
Firsts, Northern creamery
Extra northern dairy
Common to good. New York twins, extra, new, P h.
New York twins, firsts, new, P h.
New York twins, seconds, new, P h.
Vermont twins, extra, new.
Vermont twins, firsts, new
Wisconsin twins, extra, new, P h.
Wisconsin twins, firsts, new, P h. Nearby and Cape fancy, # doz.
Eastern choice fresh.
Eastern fair to good.
Michigan first to extra
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh.
York State firsts.
Western fair to good.
Western fesh.
Southern fresh.
Gouthern fresh. Petatees. Western, "Aroostook Green Mountains Bermuda, P bbl. North Carolina, sweet. Jersey, sweet, P bu. Florida Rose, new harleston Rose, new ... N. C. Rose, P bbl., new ... N. C. Chili Red, new ... N. C. White Bliss, new . Asparagus, native, P 3-doz. box...
extra large, P box...
Beets, new, P 100-bunches...
Beets, P bu...
Cabbage, So., P bbl...
Carrots, P bu...
Carrots, P doz...
Chicory, P doz...
Escarole, P doz...
Escarole, P doz...
Bomaine, P doz...
Beet Greens, P bu...
Lettuce, P doz...
Celery, California.
String beans, P crate.
Spinach, native, P bu...
Tomatoes, P fb...
Peas, P crate...
Native cress, P doz...
Cheumbers, hothouse, each... Green Vegetables. Onions, Egypuan, & Dag.
Peppers, & Du.
Egg plant, & Case.
Parsley, & Du.
Rhubarb, & Db.
Radishes, round.
Squash, Fla., marrow, & bbl...
Turnips, yellow, & Dag...
Mushrooms, native, & B...
Mint, & doz...
Chives, & doz... " fancy Maine 2 2 00@3 0
" Spy 1 2 00@2 5
Ben Davis 2 00@2 5
Pineapples— 2 00@2 5
Havana, P box 1 50@2 0
Strawberries— Native fancy, nearby, P qt 20@25
Dighton, Mass 5@3
York State 5@14
Blackberries— North Carolina, P qt 6@10
Blueberries— 6@10 North Caronna, 9 44 Muskmelons— 1 50@3 00 Watermelons— 1 50@3 00 Florida, each 25@30 Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows, all weights.....

Bulls.
Hides, south, light green salted.....
" " dry fiint.....
" " salted..... " Salted.....
" buff, in west....
Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each...
" over weights, each...
Deacon and dairy skins..... Dried Apples. Evaporated, choice...... Evaporated, fair to prime..... Sun-dried, as to quality..... Grass Seeds.

Pea, marrow
Pea screened
Pea seconds
Pea foreign
Mediums, choice hand-picked
Mediums screened Mediums, screened.... Mediums, foreign..... Yellow eyes, extra.... Yellow eyes, seconds. Red Kidney..... Hay and Straw.

FLOUR AND GRAIN Flour.—The market is quiet.
Spring patents, \$4 45@4 85.
Spring, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50.
Winter patents, \$3 85@4 25.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3 80@4 00.
Corm Meal.—\$1 14@1 16 \$\mathfrak{P}\$ bag, and \$2 45@
250 \$\mathfrak{P}\$ bbl; granulated, \$15@3 25 \$\mathfrak{P}\$ bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$2 85@4 00 \$\psi\$ bbl.
Ont Meal.—Firm at \$4 80@5 20 \$\psi\$ bbl. for olled and \$5 20@5 60 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is steady at \$2 95@ 50 \$\psi\$ bbl.

Corn.—Demand quiet, supply small. Steamer, yellow, 51c. No. 2, yellow, spot, 59½c. No. 3, yellow, 58½c. Onts.—Demand steady, prices firm. Clipped, fancy, spot, 504c. No. 2 clipped, white, 464c. No. 3 clipped, white, 454c. No. 3 clipped, wnne, 2020.

Milifoed.—Quiet.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 50@22 00.
Winter wheat middling, sacks, \$20 50@24 50.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$20 00@20 25.
Spring wheat middling, sacks, \$20 00@24 50.
Mixed feed, \$22 00@23 50.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 50. Cottonseed meal for snipment, \$26 50. Linseed, \$25 25. Barley.—Feed barley, 57@65c. Bye.—\$2.90@3.50 P bbl, \$24c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan Pulled wools, scoured American mohair

PECULIAR EGG.—A.C. T., Washington County R. I.: A complete egg shell and all inside of another egg is not a great rarity, although far less common than double-yolk eggs. The egg passage becomes irritated usually from overfeeding and, contracting in front of the perfectly formed egg instead of behind it, forces it back until it meets another yolk, when the two join and again become coated with the white and the shell.

County, Mass.: The following is a good condition powder for horses or cattle: Sulphate of iron, four ounces; ground gentian, four ounces; nitrate of potassium, four ounces, and nux vomica, two ounces. Mix and divide into twenty-four doses. Give one dose daily in mixed feed to each horse or animal. Give your horse one handful of flax-seed meal and one tablespoonful of salt every other day in mixed feed, and card and brush him down morning and night. The flaxseed is an excellent stomach cleanser. If possible turn the horse out to grass awhile. It will do far more

ness for the business. It would be much safer, as you suggest, to hold your present position in Boston until the place is paid for. A farm all stocked and paid for will afford a living to a careful, hard-working man; but to pay for the farm while meeting expenses and making a living is uphill work for beginners. A small, fertile place, with plenty of fruit and buildings not too costly, would seem to suit your needs. Eight or ten acres of rich land and a good pasture will enable you to keep three or four first-rate cows, a horse and some poultry, which, with an extra large garden, plenty of fruit and vegetables to sell, should give you a living as soon as you get well started, and no hired he'p will be needed except a little in haying time. Since you know pretty dispense with agents. Inquiry at the country stores will usually secure information of all the places that are for sale and the prices asked. A direct buyer for cash sometimes secures more favorable terms. A delicate woman will fing the fravorable terms. pisces that are for sale and the prices asked. A direct buyer for cash sometimes secures more invorable terms. A delicate woman will find the work too severe unless you co-operate by helping indoors and allow her to get out and look after the poultry or some such light task. Farm residence does not necessarily improve the health unless free from overwork, and much of the time passed in the open air. Where no hired help is kept, and the milk is taken to the creamery, the indoor work is comparatively light.

BLOODY MILK.—W. E. K. Windoor County.

ery, the indoor work is comparatively light.

BLOODY MILK.—W. E. K., Windsor County, Vt.: Cows frequently give milk tinged with blood. Occasionally, this is due to constitutional weakness; but in the majority of cases it is the result of some injury which causes a laceration or rupture of the blood vessels of the udder, and thus leads to an effusion of their contents into the sacs in which the milk is secreted, or in which it is stored after secretion. In cases of this kind no serious results need be apprehended, as quite often it is but a trifling injury, and repair of the parts is equally simple, and is generally effected by nature in the course of a few days. A good dressing for the udders of cows days. A good dressing for the udders of cows affected in this way consists of a liniment made up of equal parts of camphor and beliadonna ointments, which should be briskly rubbed into whatever quarter of the udder the bloody milk is coming from. As a preliminary to the application of this ointment, the udder should be well bathed with hot water applied repeatedly, and then be ubbed dry before the dressing is used.

Dreughts and Forest Fires.

We are having the worst drought for more than fifty years; no rain since April 16. Pastures are drying up and fields turning brown in many places. Grain came up thin and is making but little growth. Potatoes planted more than two weeks are not up, and will not come without rain. Corn seems determined to come.

PUMPKINS RASILY GROWN. Modern methods of corn growing do not permit the old plan of growing pumpkins among the corn. The vines interfere with the constant use of the horse implements. But pumpkins are worth growing and cost but little labor planted in a patch by themselves in hills six feet each way well manured and cultivated until the vines. way, well manured and cultivated until the vines | where in New England.

THE CORN FIELD. THE CORN FIELD.

Half the cultivation of late-planted corn should be done before it comes up. The soil should have been worked several times since plowing. At this season there is no trouble in killing all weeds and grass before planting, and at the same t me putting the soil in fine condition. The harrow and weeder will keep it so till the plants are well started, after which the cultivator will do the rest. There is little excuse for many weeds. the rest. There is little excuse for many weeds

LOCUSTS KILLED. The gradual disappearance of locusts in Rho-desia and other parts of South Africa is attrib-uted by Mr. J. M. Orpen, a writer on the agri-culture of the region, to a rapidly growing mould. The invisible seeds are scattered by the wind, and in favorable weather the growth attacks and destroys yeat swarms of the insects. Since its destroys vast swarms of the insects. Since its descroys vast swarms of the insects. Since its discovery during the last locust invasion, the mould has been regularly distributed by the Department of Agriculture. The disease thus artificially spread has been very effective, but dryness has caused some failures.

THE DANISH METHOD. By the new method of milking, as practiced at the Wisconsin station, it is claimed that eight or nine cows may be made to give the return of ten. The new mode consists in following up the ordinary rapid and thorough milking by a series of manipulations of the udder, which will bring down in a slender stream the last traces of milk. It has been long known that the strippings are far richer in butter fat than the foremilk; consequently, any addition to the strippings must add to the value of the milk. A station bulletin de-scribes the best manner of manipulation, which mainly consists of pressing and lifting, and when the milk is brought on to the teats, to extract it.

THIN SEEDING DURING DROUGHT. At the experiment station of New South Wales, with very limited rainfall and a hot sun, a seeding of only ten pounds of wheat to the acre, sown in drills sixteen inches apart, gave much better results than a seeding of twenty pounds sown gall 75 gall 7 proved a perfect failure. Repeated tests seemed to prove that in such conditions twenty pounds fond of sugar. By teaching them first to to the acre was the largest amount of seed that did any good. A piece of extra good land sown at this rate made sixty-five bushels to the acre. At one farm last year, with droughty conditions, their best yield was twenty to twenty-two bushels after a seeding of twenty to twenty-five

SOUR SWILL BAD FOR SWINE. One of the chief reasons why some pig raisers fail to secure the success which their neighbors enjoy is because the kitchen refuse is allowed to become fermented before being fed. It is a mistake to imagine that everything a pig will eat is good for him. He has really no greater need, nor does his system call for food strongly acid, than a man would have for pickles at every meal. There is no more active agent in promot-ing indigestion in pigs of all ages and in checking rapid and profitable growth than sour swill. It keeps young pigs thin in flesh and alling, and for older ones, and brood sows in particular, it com-monly puts them off their feed. While everything coming from the kitchen should be made use of, its receptacle should be kept clean. Take it all down to the pens while fresh and feed at once; nothing can be gained by delay, and much

CO-OPERATIVE EGG SELLING. At the present day there are in the province of Hanover, Germany, ninety-five co-operative societies for the sale of eggs, of which thirty-six are connected with poultry-breeding societies twelve with co-operative dairy societies, ten with agricultural societies and two with societies for the purchase and sale of agricultural produce, thirty-five being independent of other organiza-tion. The eggs are mostly sold to wholesale dealers. The sale of eggs by mail to private persons has not answered expectations, the quantities so sent, added to those sold to private individuals on the spot, being scarcely five per cent. of total sales. So far, only a few societies have been in a position to sell eggs by weight; nevertheless, nearly all buy in that manner, a least weight being fixed as a guarantee against under-sized eggs. This manner of selling has, nevertheless, been adopted by other German towns with the best results. For packing the eggs, wooden boxes, with cardboard apartments are used. The result of this co-operative method has been to increase the price received by pro-

Among the Farmers.

Gypsy moths are here in millions and have already denuded some trees. There is not much spraying done, but nevertheless more than ever before.—S. S. Symmes, Winchester, Mass.
Brown-tail moth caterpillars are doing some damage. Half our farmers spray, and the practice is increasing.—J. E. Wiley,

Stoneham, Mass. Wages average from \$18 to \$23 per month with board, and \$1.50 per day without board. There has been a heavy increase in the acreage of onions, and a slight increase in that of tobacco. The scarcity of farm help is due to the increase in onion acreage, farmers having let land to the Poles for raising onions, until they have all they can do without working out by the month.—J.

With but half an inch rainfall during May, the grass crop until lately has had but little encouragement. In many places where the soil is naturally dry the crop is an utter failure, while it will be very light everywhere Hay has advanced in price within the past few weeks, and there is every prospect that it will advance still more. Feeds, such as bran, middlings, mixed feed, etc., have also advanced \$2 per ton, all of which means less profit for the milk producer. It has been so dry that in many cases potatoes, covn, etc., have come up unevenly, and in some instances potatoes have not come up at all. at all.

The onion maggot is getting in his work

ms determined to come.

The worst realities in sight, and the most to be feared are forest fires. A great destruction of lumber and mill occurred in Unity yesterday, and the fire is still raging. In 1852 we had a drought similar to the present, and covering as large a territory. There was less than half a crop of hay any P. W. A. Freedom, Me., June 5.

Care of the Sick.

The resent developments at one of our public institutions has led many persons to inquire if poisons are not used indiscriminately in some of our hospitals. It has been suggested that nurses have ready access to them, and that these attendants are often tempted to give opiates too freely to unruly patients. It is unfortunate that constant contact with sickness leads frequently to the undervaluing of the sanctity of human life, and to the feeling that a few deaths are not of much consequence in a world in which there are myriads of struggling human beings. Every man, woman and child in existence is entitled when ill to the best care that philanthropy can furnish.

Care of the Colts.

Hoofs of colts should be looked to occaonally to see if any trimming is required. If this is not done when necessary the feet may become permanently misshapen. Turned-in or turned-out toes and too long heels are some of the evils that may result from neglect of this matter. In trimming, the only part that can be pared when over-grown is the wall at the quarters, at the toe or at the heel. The frog must never be touched, and the bars must not be cut away. Colts running on soft, damp soils require more frequent attention than those running on harder ground, which wears their hoofs

more evenly.

It is a good idea to teach colts to eat apples and potatoes. Sweet apples are excellent for them, and most colts relish them greatly. The apples and potatoes should be sliced before being fed. Sometimes colts refuse to est them at first and it requires considerable patience and ingenuity to eat sugar, then sprinkling over the sliced potatoes or apples, they will generally soon learn to eat the latter, if they are cut fine enough. Another method, which generally proves effective, is to cut a few slices very fine, and put into their grain ration. persevering in this, they will soon like the taste of potatoes, and then there will be no further trouble. During the winter it is a good idea to occasionally substitute a ration of roots for that of grain.

It required 325 cars to carry the cranberry crop shipped from the Wareham station on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during last season just closed. The total shipments in barrels for the season were sixty-five thousand from Tremont, Wareham and Onset Junction Station, all three of which are within the township. This gives Wareham the record as the greatest shipping town in the country of this particular fruit. The largest number were shipped from Tremont, thirty-four thousand barrels.

Those farmers who are sowing test tracts of alfaifa should not expect the same results as though sowing clover. The alfalfa at first is a slow grower, it does practically nothing the first season, and many a plot is plowed up by a clover farmer, and the crop denounced as a failure at just about the time it is beginning to make a little progress toward showing up "a stand."

When raising lambs on the bottle, I find it necessary to mix a little common molasses with the milk.—T. B. Closs, Columbia County, Wis.

When the berry field is on strong, moist soil cabbages are one of the most satisfac-tory second crops.

ROUND ROBIN.—"Investigator": No one has yet been able to give a satisfactory explanation of the strange term "Round Robin." Perhaps when Dr. Murray, in the course of his labors, reaches the letter R in the great "Oxford Dictionary," we may get some new light on the phrase; but meanwhile the only explanations of its origin which have been suggested are far from satis factory. Most reference books which profess to explain and account for popular phrases of this kind content themselves with copying from one another, and repesting a derivation which cannot be taken seriously. They tell us that "round robin" is a "corruption"—an invaluable word to the guesser at etymologies—from the French "rond ruban," a circular ribbon or band. This is found in more than one dictionary of repute, yet it will not bear a moment's examination. There is no apparent connection between a round ribbon, whatever, that can be conceived to be, and a "round robin," and no evidence has ever been brought forward to prove or illustrate any relationship. Moreover, "roud ruban" is impossible French, for "rond" is one of the adjectives which follow the substantives they qualify. ROUND ROBIN.-"Investigator": No one horse out to grass awhile. It will do far more good than will medicine.

CITY TO COUNTRY.—W. F. O., Worcester County, Mass.: Since your wife's only chance for health seems to lie in country living, it appears that the chance should be given her in some way. Whether it would be best for you to take a farm depends somewhat on your own fit

It's Going to be Dry



What we have had already is only a foretaste of what is to come if the predictions are right. How's Your Water Supply?

You have time to secure it yet if you set about it. You might as well, for there are more dry seasons to come. It will cost you no more than next year. You will get best and promptest service by buying right now. There's sure to be a rush to install water plants a little later. If you install one of

These Jager Water Raisers
the job is done once for all. If you want the wind to work for you, you will
find no other machine worked out to such perfection as the

Jager Windmills

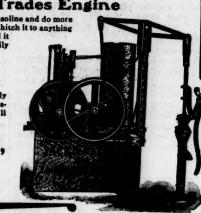
They pump the most with the least wind and keep going without expense every day in the year, if you let them. And we put them up to stand the storms. If you want to do more than pump, if you would grind, saw, churn, run a lathe, etc., as well as pump, you should know the Jack of all Trades Engine

You run it an hour for a nickle's worth of gasoline and do more pumping than you'll need. Then you can hitch it to anything else that reeds turring or raising. Haul it wherever you want it for any duty, it's easily handled and always ready. It is Safe and anybody

can run it. Let us figure with you on the water supply question. That's about the whole of our bus-iness. Write us how you are placed and we'll advise and estimate for you.

Chas. J. Jager Co.,

166-168 High St., Boston, Mass.



e°e It is predicted that the fall will witness a revulsion from the over-decorated gowns of the spring and summer. The new fabrics will be rough, with "nub" stripes, splashes and broken checks. These do not admit of much trimming aside from stitching and buttons

PAGE. Now You're Happy if your farm is fenced with THE PAGE. Your crope are protected, your stock safely enclosed.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., APRIAN, MICH.

SIMPLEX CALF FEEDER

The only practical Calf Feeder. The only sensible method of raising calves. No more "teaching the calf to drink." Promotes digestion. Prevents sours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy or for yeal. Price of Feeder, \$1.50, postpaid. Agents wanted. Booklet free. Mention this paper.

BOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., & Dept. 1. Clinton. Iowa. ____ Clinton, Iowa

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue ot the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed, given by David W. Noyes of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to William J. Riley of Boston in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, dated September 27, 1902, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, in book 2264, page 637; and for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction on the granted premises on the 14th day of July, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed to wit:—

"All that parcel of land in said Boston, being in the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed to wit:—

"All that parcel of land in said Boston, being ot 11 on plan of lots owned by Henry Lee and others drawn by Fuller & Whitney, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, L 1717, f18, with the dwelling house thereon No.427 Mariborough street, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Mariborough street distant seventy-seven feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Massachusetts avenue and Mariborough street, thence woutherly by a line through the centre of the brick partition wall bounded westerly by lot 10 on said plan seventy-five feet, thence casterly bounded northerly by the four feet thence southerly by a line through the centre of the brick partition, wall bounded easterly by lot 12 on said plan seventy-five feet. Together with full rights for way, drainage and all usual purposes in common with others entitled in said passageway four feet wide and the connecting passageway six feet wide leading into the passageway six feet wide leading into the passageway six teen feet wide, extending westerly from Massachusetts avenue, and with similar rights in said sixteen-feet passageway, in common with others."

Terms, \$500. to be paid at time and place of sale, other terms at sale.

mon with others."
Terms, \$500. to be paid at time and place of sale, other terms at sale.
WILLIAM J. RILEY, Mortgagee.
Amos L. Hatheway, Attorney, 10 Tremont St.,
Boston, Mass.

MAGNER'S

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN. 3 State Street., Boston, Mass.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MAYHEW CLABK, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Charles F. Clark of Grafton, in the county of Worcester, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the seventh day of July, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the netitioner is bereby directed to give.

be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive week-, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of vaid Court, this sixteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, pext of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of ANN SHEERAN, late of Nashua, in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court by James H. Waters, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of New Hampshire, duly authenticated, representing that at the time of her death said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may operate, and praying that the copy of said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to him, the executor therein named, without requiring surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the torenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuseffer Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the first publication to be thirty days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McInteler, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and three.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

FARMERS' WANTS

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

YOUNG Danish dairyman, first-class butter and cheese maker, wishes position. S. P., Massachu-etts Ploughman.

OREMAN on dairy farm. Good place for a worker.
Give full details in first letter. PROSPECT
FARM, South Framingham, Mass. OR SALE—A handsome young thoroughbred mare, a winner bred in winning lines. Runs half in .50. Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, O.

OR SALE—A thoroughbred promptor, seven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD. Van Wert, O. WANTED—To sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.29. Would take draft stallion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

POR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell COR SALE—Four trotters, 5 and 6 years old, with extreme speed and the ability to carry it. Two first class green pacers. M. S. CLAYPOOL, Munice, Ind.

WANTED—A farm on shares, with stock and tools.
Would work as foreman on gentleman's farm G. CREIGHTON, Pratts, N. H.

OR SALE—Five black jacks, 14 to 15 hands, 3 to 5 years old. Prices, \$150 to \$300. Dr. M. M. McDOWELL, Vincennes, Ind. ARM MANAGER WANTED—Must be capable have a secord of positively successful work, fa, miliar with modern dairy farming. Must board help; 100 to 25 cows; product noid at retail: dairyman employed. Address, M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, 18 Exeter Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—To hire till Dec. 1 or longer, on dairy farm, an American, single, temperate. Must be a first-class milker, teamster, able to run mowing machine, etc. Board with the family, J. S. PERRY EST., 168 Vernou Street, Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—Young or middle-aged Protestant woman for general housework in family of three adults, on farm; house with city conveniences. Good home to right person. Write for particulars, stating wages. E. D. Wiltze Andover, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable boy on poultry ranch. No to-bacco or liquor. Good place for right boy. State ace, weight, height and wages expected to start with. BOX 10s, Davisville, R. I.

WANTED-First-class Protestant American girl, general housework for widow. Good home, all modern conveniences. Address 42 Prospect Street, Torrington, Ct.

WANTED—Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK. Beacon Falls, Ct. WANTED—A first-class cheesemaker, permanent position. Address M. B. & F. S. HUBBELL, 137 High Street, New Haven. Ct.

WANTED-Man on farm, married or single. Write or come for particulars. Tenement. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Bristol, Ct. WANTED—Single man for general farm work. Tem-perate, good milker. E. R. CUTTS, Milford, N. H.

DELIABLE, rugged man for general farm work HERBERT DÉMING. Cornish Centre, N. H. Poultry Papers, 10 cents. More information than any book. EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.

DEGISTERED Chester White Pigs, 6 weeks old.
None better. Price #5 to \$10 each. Sire and dam score 95 points. D. A. HOWr, Worcester, Mass.

WERDSMAN wanted for an agricultural college.

Must have had experience with fitting show herds. Piease state experience in handling stock, by whom employed, age, nationality, etc. De-irable opening. Address C. S. PLUMB, Onio State University, Columbus, O.

bones, Do use to chant it—it is silly sooth, And dallies with the innocen Like the old age."

The development of athleties and the present-day popularity of outdoor sports have led to the revival of the art of knitting. On the hotel yerandas and in country house knitters will be busy weaving with their yarn and needles of wood, bone, rubber or

teel, comfortable sweaters and vests. There are certain general rules to be observed in knitting. It should be done with knit so the stitches will slip along easily.

The three stitches most in use in making sweaters are the plain, the ribbed and the cable-plait stitch. Pop-corn stitch is also used. Brioche or the old-fashioned matri-

Sweaters for men are open only at the neck. Women's sweaters for the most part form conventional shirt-waist lines, and are en down the front. Brass or any kind of button, sewed on, gives them the appearance of being buttoned, although in reality, they are closed with hooks and eyes which have been previously sewed on tape. Germantown wool and Spanish yarn are commonly used in the making of these gar-

A MAN'S SWEATER.

Two pounds of Spanish yarn and two bone or rubber knitting needles, each measuring half an inch around. Two steel needles, No. 4, will be necessary for collar, wrists and border.

The body portion is knitted all in one piece and sewed up under the arms. There is no opening except at the neck, which is large enough to slip the head through. (This sweater, when finished, is a nice present for a young maid to make her gentleman friend, who will sport it on the gridiron, or at goif, or any outdoor, amuse-

Begin by casting 126 stitches on to one of the steel needles for the lower edge. In making a larger or smaller sweater (this is every inch.

1st row-With steel needles knit 2 plain, purl 2 alternately to the depth of two inches Now put in the larger needles and knit 1 plain, purl 1 alternately until the garment is the length required.

In the next row rib 43 stitches for the right shoulder, then bind off 40 for the neck, and on a third needle rib the remaining 43 stitches for the left shoulder. Rib 3 rows on each shoulder; then on the right-hand needle cast off 40 stitches to correspond with those bound off for the neck. Now put all the stitches on to one needle and continue to rib until it is the length of the

Then take the steel needles and rib 2 and 2, that is, 2 plain, 2 purl alternately to the

Sleeves-For each take up 90 stitches around the armhole. The seam of the sleeve must come under the arm. Then rib back and forth for 15 rows.

16th row-Knit as before, narrowing one stitch at each end of the needle in every foilowing fifth row, until you have narrowed thirteen times, and the sleeve is eighty rows in length. Then parrow in every other row until the sleeve is 115 rows long.

Now take the steel needles and rib 2 plain, purl 2 alternately until the cuff is of ring. sufficient length. Bind off loosely, and sew up the sleeve and body.

To make and attach the collar—The

should come a little back of one shoulder. WOMAN'S SWEATER.

The following dimensions may be used irresponsive of the stitch usel: Begin the body of the jacket by casting on 56 stitches for the back at the waist, and work back and forth, adding 1 stitch at each end of every sixth row. When the back is 15 es long, bind off 20 stitches in the centre, slipping the stitches to the right of them on a safety pin. Carry on the work two inches for the left shoulder, with the stitches that now remain on the needle, and then at the end toward the centre of the front cast on 32 stitches. Knit two inches, at the arm edge, cast on 2 stitches each on the next 3 rows. then cast on 52 stitches for the under-arm portion. Knit 81 inches, then 10 rows, binding off on each 5 stitches toward the under arm. On the eleventh row bind off the remaining stitches.

When the left front is finished, the right front is worked from the stitches on the nin. care being taken to increase on the sides opposite those given in the directions.

Sleeve-Cast on 64 stitches, knit three inches for a turn-over cuff, make a plain row to turn the work, knit five inches plain, add 1 stitch at each end of every 10th row,6times, and 1 at each end of every fifth row, until the sleeve is long enough to reach to the front point of the arm. Work 6 rows, binding off 5 at each end, then bind off the re-

For collar, cast on the number stitches desired for the width, knit four inches high and bind off. Sew up the under-arm seams, then take up all the stitches around the waist, slipping and binding every second stitch in front. Knit back and fourth, narrowing in front, until the belt is of the proper size When the belt is one inch deep bind off. Steel needles are used in this sweater just as in the men's. This rule is only a general

Why We Shake Hands.

The Prussian officer who held it his duty to kill a mere soldier who offered to shake hands with him had, from an official Prussian point of view, a complete case. Handshak ing implies a certain degree of equality, and it is not possible for a Prussian officer to



imagine any equal except another Prussian officer. Clearly any act suggesting such a thing could not be expiated by any punishment short of the immediate death of the

The custom of handshaking dates back to toric times, a relic of those savage days when strangers could not meet with-out suspicion of murderous purpose. Then all men went sbroad with weapons and shields, and when they met would stand in pleasant converse, each with his shield upon his left arm and with right hands clasped so that there would be no chance for a sudden swing of the knife or bludgeon. The right hand was invariably used for the weapon, with the result that we are a righthanded race. The reason for this lay served in knitting. It should be done with was always employed in the impor-regularity, neither too loose nor too tight; tant work of shielding the heart. tant work of shielding the heart.

Among the common people of the Aryan race the old pledge of amity in yielding the right hand to be grasped and held has since remained the chief token of open friendship. In the Iliad returning chiefs were "greeted with extended hands." Even at that remote day the early significance of the handelasp had been lost in the peopler meaning of civilized life. But it renobler meaning of civilized life. But it remains a salutation in which a greater or less degree of equality is claimed or conceded. It is, therefore, possible for a humble person to shake hands with the President of the United States, but not with an officer of the Prussian army.-Harper's Weekly.

Yankee Sardines.

"It is a fact that can't be denied," said a wholesale grocer, "that there are compar-atively few imported sardines, and consequently few sardines at all, sold in this country nowadays, and yet not one con-sumer in a thousand knows the difference, so nearly do the fish sold for sardines ap proach the genuine, both in appearance and

"Nine-tenths of our sardines come from Maine. There are in Eastport, Me., alone, two dozen or more places where the mock sardine is prepared and boxed, and there are many others at Lubec, Jonesport and other towns of the Maine coast.

"The business began as long ago as 1876. It was the conception of a couple of sharp size 38) add or decrease five stitches for and far-seeing New Yorkers. They began at Eastport, not as sardine packers-that was an after-thought-but in packing small herring in odd-shaped little wooden kegs, the pickle that preserved them being high with spices. These herring were placed on the market as 'Russian herring, and for a long time their cheap and fraudulent fish was on the bills of fare of the swell restaurants of this city and elsewhere as the highest-priced relish they served.

"The enterprising New Yorkers made money fast in their venture, but they got the idea that there was more money still in modeling the herring after the sardines put up in France, although some shrewd Yankees had experimented extensively and used up no little capital years before in efforts to work out a similar idea to practi cal results, but without success.

"They had found it easy to cook the callow, Maine herring, pack it in olive oil in imitation sardine boxes with French labels in imitation of the labels on the imported sardines, and give them every apbut when this Yankee sardine went to the table, its fraudulent character became at once apparent. The soft, rich flavor of the imported sardine was not there, but only the unmistakable taste of the native her-

"The Maine experimenters could not discover any means by which the herring flavor coul i be replaced by that of the sardine, collar is an important part. It must and the business ended in failure; but the large enough to slip over the smart New Yorkers after a few experihead, and yet snugly fit the neck. Use ments of their own, hit upon a mixture or the steel needles. Cast on 120 stitches and blend of spices and oils for a packing sauc rib 2 plain, purl 2 alternately to the depth | that made a sardine of a herring in a twinkof ten inches. Then sew the ends together. ling, and a gigantic industry has sprung When the collar is made, sew it to the from that simple discovery. Not only are the sweater. The collar seam sardines made from common herring now, fumes. Some da but from young sea trout, a little fish called the smell of them the moranee, and several other species or varieties of fish, all perhaps, herring of a esser or greater growth.

"The herring, of which the Yankee sarlines are made, are never more than four nches long, and the catching of them keeps hundreds of people busy along the coast of

"The way they are handled at the factories is a sight worth going all the way to Maine to see. The fish are taken from the isheries immediately to the factories. There they are piled in heaps on long tables. I have heard many a New York rustic boast of the facility with which he can skin a catfish, but if he could see some of the boys and girls who work in those sardine factories lean these herring he would never mention his skinning fish again. I watched a sevenyear-old girl go through this operation one day, and timed her. She beheaded and gutted seventy-five herring every minute for ten minutes, without a miss or a halt, and they told me there were hundreds more who could do the same thing and keep it up all

day.
"New York is the great wholesale centre for these Yankee sardines. Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be had when I tell you that one factory alone in Lubec-and there are other factories doing quite as large a trade-has made and sold as high as two million boxes of sardines in a year, besides the large quantities of sea trout and other brands of transformed herring it disposed of."-New York Sun.

It's Buttermilk's Turn.

New York has a new summer tipple. It is hygienic, too. It will cool but not inebriate. t is the simple buttermilk.

Yesterday a sign with the words "No More Buttermilk Until Three O'Clock" hung in a Sixth-avenue dairy. In the space of a few minutes a string of half a persons came into the place, looked at the sign and retired in disappointment.

We can't explain what has suddenly caused all this new demand for buttermilk," said a salesman. "A year ago we sold by the glass ten times as much sweet milk. this year the tide has turned. They ask for buttermilk now just as much as they | yield to them in time. do sweet milk.

Some of them tell me that the milk has een recommended by physicians in cases of stomach and liver troubles. Then there are several persons who are taking the

"They drink from two to three quarts of buttermilk every day and take no solid food but a few water crackers. The cure lasts and drag a net for him, as we did in the pre two weeks. I've seen some wonderful re- nuptial days when we wore our best gowns,

sults from it. "The most remarkable case was that of a things that scattered the cause of dispute. young actress who came back to New York after a season on the road. She had traveled from one end of the country to the other, eating in this place and that at any against us on the other side of the front hour of the day and night. 'The result was that she came back here a wreck from indigestion.

The four was the four indigestion and the specific of the s

"I never saw a woman change as that girl did in two weeks. She was pinched and sallow when she came here, but rosy and plump at the end of her two weeks of buttermilk. If it does that for them, I am not surprised that it is so much in demand."

Many of the hotels and the larger salcons have added buttermilk to their list of summer drinks.—New York Paper. mmer drinks.—New York Paper.

Section of the second section of the

Poisoning by Shell-Fish

raw oysters formed the first course.

It is true that oysters fattened at the mouths of streams contaminated by sewage may contain the germs of typhoid fever, but this danger is really slight in com-parison with that of taking in other poisons absorbed by shell-fish or elaborated within

Shell-fish, especially mussels, are great purifiers of dirty water, and they might well be planted in landlocked harbors, where the water is more or less stagnant, to prevent its fouling. But in such a case there should be an absolute proh the use of these harbor shell-fish for food, for they effect the purification of the water by taking the poisons into their own bodies and rendering them innocuous by a process of chemical decomposition.

Apart from the poisons so absorbed, it is probable that some shell-fish, mussels especially, under certain conditions elaborate certain ptomains, or animal alkaloids, which are more or less poisonous to those who eat the mussels, whether raw or cooked. Personal idiosyncracy has much to do with shell-fish poisoning, for it often happens that one or two persons only out of a large party who have eaten mussels show symptoms of poisoning. Some people have an attack of the hives whenever they eat oysters or other mollusks.

There are three sorts of symptoms produced by shell-fish poisoning. The mildest form consists in a simple red rash or an eruption of hives, accompanied, perhaps, by a little headache. This soon subsides sponannously or may be aided by a dose of salts.

In the second form there are signs of acute indigestion, vomiting, purging and more or less fever. This, too, passes away after a time, aided by abstention from food, the drinking of plenty of water, and perhaps a lew doses of magnesia or chalk mixture.

The third form is one to be dreaded. The poison acts quickly and powerfully upon the ervous system; the sufferer falls into a state of collapse, with cold skin, dilated pupils, extreme restlessness and a rapid weak pulse. This form calls for stime and prompt medical treatment if a fatal issue s to be averted .- Youth's Companion.

Some Axioms and a Few Rules. We read suggestions for keeping husbands home nights, ranging from poker to donkey parties; but believe me, the only way to keep a husband home nights, to keep his faith fast whether he be with you or else where, is to begin, not at the outer edge of the problem, but at its foundations. Know character of the man with whom you have to deal, and no word or deed of good intent can fail to hit the mark. No rule ap-

plies to two individuals with the same re sult. Parlor games might inspire one man with domestic fever and drive another to drink. There are a few rules, however,

Don't make the evening repast a confessional for household troubles. He has troubles of his own. You may be one of

Don't be the last to acknowledge his

Don't wear a chip on your shoulder. An ounce of forgiveness is worth a pound of

pride. Give in. You can have your way when he is not looking. Don't be ashamed to proclaim your love for him. Tell him often, and demand a re-

sponse. It gives him something to think about.

Don' antagonize his men friends. They may be better than they look.

Don't travel wide apart or the chains will cut. The only way not to feel them is to keep close together. Don't cook unless you know how. Whe

his digestion goes, reform administration is dead. Don't ask him for money; make him offer

it. You know the way. If you; do not, you should. Something in man's constitutional makeup rebels when he is asked to part with his money. Men shirk the things that are expected of them; but they will give freely of time, money and labor when accredited with not only the thing done but the impulse that prompts it. Men are generous enough, but they like large portions of glory.

Be prudent, and as thrifty as you can Men are attracted by ethereal means, but held by material methods. Wise economy, however, requires great tact. There is no conomy in that course which leaves your linens limp, your personality shoddy or your home regime conducted on poorhouse

Put these rules into practice: Don't listen to outside criticism, whether of friends or

relatives-in-law. Don't attach too much importance to those little tiffs which may be the result of outside worries or indigestion. Make allowances for his being human. Give him the benefit of every doubt. If you put a pint man in a quart measure, he will grow up

Don't condemn these rules the first time they fail. They are good. The only question is, Are we good enough to persevere with them until we get results?

Perhaps we have not used these means for years, and they may not be immediately understood; but even chronic cases mus

Let's begin to court him "all new from the beginning." Let's blot out the ugly interim of cruel words and acts, and offer him wholesome good-fellowship. Let's have a talk, and pledge ourselves to keep the pea until we come to an understanding. then let's away with false pride that has gained us no end but to widen the breach, and bore our best temper, and said tender

fault with him? There is all the world door: let's fight to win. The ammunition

Signs and Symptoms in Infancy.

Children show more plainly than people "of a larger growth" the features of both health and disease. Every mother should know something of the finer indications of both conditions.

The face of a child is a canvas on which is painted, in marked hues and lines, the every varying conditions within its delicate

The radiant, round and cheerful face of Much has been written recently of the spread of typhoid fever by oysters, and many cases have occurred in both this country and in England of epidemics of poisoning following public dinners at which childhood is familiar to all, yet best rememplete closure of the evelids, show

ing the whites of the eyes during sleep, is symptomatic of many acute and chronic all-ments, and shows at least that the balance of health is disturbed. Movements of the nostrils point to diffi-

culty in getting the breath in greater or less degree, and is characteristic of all diseases which involve the bronchial tubes and lungs,

Contracted brows indicate pain in the head, and a tightly drawn upper lip, pain in Frequent rubbing of the nose is not neces

likely it is an indication of irritation of the Frequent fretful crying indicates some

arily or often a "sign ot worms."

things more serious, it may be. Crying during or just after a coughing spell indicates pain about the chest. If it occurs just before or after an action of the bowels, it indicates intestinal pain, as

do also tightly drawn-up legs. In throat and nasal affections, the crying tones will be indistinct, hoarse or nasal in

Unwillingness to cry is noted in pneumonia and pleurisy, when the breathing is seriously interferred with. After a child has become old enough to shed tears, it is a bad omen, if, during an illness, there are no

tears secreted when the child cries.

As a rule, we do not expect tears to be ecreted till after or during the third month, although I have known of one instance where secretion was noticed as early as the third week .- A. P. Reed, M. D., in the

Domestic Hints

Crush the grapes, put them in a stone jar, and cover with good cider vinegar; then cover the jar dightly. Press and stir the grapes frequently, al-owing them to stand for three days. Then strain two or three times through folded cheesecloth, and to every three quarts of juice add five pounds of Stir until the sugar is all dissolved, let to a boil, skim carefully, and bottle while

Pare, eye and grate a large, ripe pineapp add the strained juice of four lemons, and syrup made by boiling together for five minutes four cupfuls of sugar and two cupfuls of water. When cold, add one quart of water; strain and OKRA SOUP.

This is a palatable and substantial soup. It is pound of salt pork, half a can of tomato, an onion, two generous quarts of boiling water, four tablespoonfuls of flour, two generous tablespoon-fuls of butter, three teaspoonfuls of salt and half onful of pepper. The tomato is not ab-ndispensable. Wash the fowl, and cut a soup-pot. Wash the okra carefully and cut it in slices. Cut the onion fine, and cook it in the frying-pan for two minutes; then put in the okra, and after cooking for ten minutes transfer it to the soup-pot. Put the butter and flowr into the frying-pan and stir until brown. merits. Men love flattery as women do finery.

Don't put him on the fire-escape to smoke. Suppose the draperies do get full of the fumes. Some day you may be hungry for the smell of them.

Inguly gilded.

**A simple but handsome hat is made of a fl the flower. Add the tomato and seasoning, and after covering the soup let it simmer for two hours and a half. At the end of that time remove the bones of the flower, and serve the soup without straining.

TURKISH RICK.

A cupful of rice, one of strained tomato, two of cold water, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tea spoonful of salt and two ounces of finely chopped ham are the ingredients required. After wash with other materials and set upon the stove. When the dish begins to boil put the stew-pa ck where its contents will hardly simmer during the next forty minutes. At serving-time turn the rice into a warm dish. Do not use a spoon in making this transfer, as that would be likely to break the grains and mar the appearance of the meat or fish or warmed-over meat.

FRIED CALF'S LIVER, ITALIAN STYLE. Chop or slice an onion and fry in a little oil. Lift out the onion, roll slices of calf's liver in flour and fry till brown and quite done. Take but the liver; thicken with brown flour the oil in the frying pan, adding some chopped olives to it, and pour over the liver.

BOILED SLICES OF SALMON WITH PIQUANT BAUCE. Boil slices of salmon in equal quartities water and white wine till tender. Lift out the

non carefully, wipe dry and serve with a sauce piquant.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Every one knows the comfort of a couch placed are now sold with brass and iron beds. They have head and foot pieces of brass or iron in the esign of the bed, and a wire-woven spring and nattress. Their cleanliness is a rece

Never iframe a black and white picture, not even photograph, in high colored mats. Black, white or gray are the only suitable colors. A variation of cold corned beef is welco for the luncheon or supper table. Cut the beef into rather small, even pieces and sprinkle lightly with freshly grated horse-radish. Mix with about with freshly grated horse-radish. Mix with about one-third the quantity of cold-boiled potatoes cut into cubes, and toss with a French dressing.

Serve on lettuce leaves. Cream cheese mixed with olives makes sandwich mixture, with brown or entire wheat bread. Stone, then chop, the oliver dending them and the cheese with a silver spoor Willow furniture for summer homes is mo popular this year than ever. Every article urniture now comes in willow. An odd piece furniture now comes in willow. An odd piece is a grandfather's clock in uncolored willow, with a modern works clock, where the clock face should

okshelves. It would not appeal to the æsthet aste, but novelty lovers would like it. A sure cure for indigestion, according Medical Talk, is to lie on the left s.de fifteen or twenty minutes. The explanation that lying on the left side "crowds the stomach This lessens the capacity of the stomach and forces the gas up through the æsophagus. This

journal continues, and go to sleep.
Strawberry vinegar may be made of small and imperfect fruit, but the berries should, of course, Strawberry vinegar may be made of small and imperfect fruit, but the berries should, of course, be picked over with care. To four quarts of berries allow three quarts of white wine vinegar. Pour the vinegar over the berries, cover, and let stand for several days. Strain and add a pint of sugar to each quart of vinegar. Let it come to a boil, skim, and bottle. Be sure that the bottles are tightly corked. This is an old-fashioned drink, and a truly delightful one.

silk braid which showed the white silk lining of the gown. The jacket had a wide black silk girdle commencing at the under-arm seam and fastening in front with a large gold buckle. The long ends of the girdle were finished with a black silk fringe.

so, A shade of white, if white can be said to have shades, called mie de pain—breadcrumb—is lighter than buff and approaches ivory in tone. It was said to be the earliest of which this berry has been shown in Boston regular strawberry show occurs later immonth. There was quite a display of veget awards being made to A. E. Hartshort Heustis & Son, W. W. Rawson, G. D. Moo C. Stone and other well-known gardeners.

To braise a leg of mutton, have the bone removed. Tie the meat into shape and place it in a large stew-pan with two ounces of butter or clarified beef drippings. When it is evenly browned add enough beef stock to half cover it, two onlons, a turnip, two carrots, a bunch of paraley, twenty-four peppers, two cloves and a blade of mace. See that the vegetables are cut in slices. Put the lid on the braising kettle and after the meat has been slowly braising for an in slices. Put the lid on the braising kettle and after the meat has been slowly braising for an hour and a half turn it. When it is done skim off the fat. Add a tablespoonful of tomato catsup and a few drops of tarragon vinegar, some sait and enough Parisian sauce to make it a rich brown in color. Take fip the meat and garnish it with Jerusalem artichokes and Brussels sprouts. Strain the gravy and serve it in a gravy boat with the mutton.

fashion Notes.

••• The fashion of having a white silk petticoat with two or more adjustable flounces for wear with two or, more adjustable nounces for wear with different gowns has much to recommend it. One such petiticat in a summer outfit has three knee flounces to be attached by means of a double row of beading and a broad ribbon. One of the flounces is of white China silk, shaped at the top by groups of small tucks. The bottom is scalloped and has an edging of six-inch Valenscalloped and has an edging of six-inch Valen-ciennes lace. An elaborate application of lace flowers further embellishes the flounce, and there is a bow of heavy white satin ribbon with

long ends on the left side.

••• A second flounce is of pale blue organdie,
to match a blue and white organdie gown. It is
rather simply trimmed with lace edging and . The third flounce is a triumph of skill and

Frequent fretful crying indicates some disturbance of the general system. It may be an earache or hunger, or the pricking of a faulty or ill-adjusted safetypin, or, to theother. A wide mainsook beading, headed by a frill of lace, attaches the flounce to the skirt. *• The use of Valenciennes lace increases, and threatens the popularity of the antique and Cluny so universally worn at present. Many of the thin lingerie waists are trimmed with Valencienness weeklikes. clennes medallions and edging, and it is seen on organdle and other muslin gowns, especially youthful models. A handsome matinee blouse is organdie and other musin gowns, especially youthful models. A handsome matinee blouse is made of stripes of white wash ribbon three inches wide, and two-inch Valenciennes lace edging, not insertion. There is a shaped belt of the ribbon and a tunic of lace and ribbon sewn lengthwise below the belt. In the tunic two rows

of lace are used between the rows of ribbon.

••• A rose-pink linen gown is effectively trimmed with disks of white linen closely sprinkled with French knots of black. The disks are edged with Cluny lace ruffled slightly, but sewn flat to the material. They extend around the circular skirt and appear on the blouse. guimpe and lower sleeves are of white linen with black knots.

. A new model for dressy shirt waists is seen at an importer's, and is developed in linen, pongee and tussore slik. It has a deep cape yoke, circular shaped, which extends far over the shoulders and gives them an extremely sloping effect. The yoke is attached to the fulled louse by a narrow nainsook or silk beading.

••• For wear with linen or other light material acket gowns are shown collar and front pieces, miscalled guimpes. They come in pink, blue, mauve and yellow, in combination with white, and are very pretty and cool. They are easily made at home, and may be varied almost end-. To hang on a chatelaine or watch fob lewel-

ers offer a small gold sphere about as large as an English walnut. Some of these are powdered with tiny jewels and are especially pretty. The ball unscrews ingeniously in the centre and dis-plays a little powder puff with a gold handle. •• Another novelty seen in a jeweler's shop is an opera glass which folds perfectly flat, and may be slipped in a small bag or even in a pocket, if any gowns nowadays boast pockets. The lens is turned sidewise by means of a screw, and the sides of the case fold flat like a card case.

. Sun plaiting is otten drawn out in the making of gowns until all the fullness is eliminated, and only the lines of the plaiting left. A white crepe de chine skirt is thus treated, the bottom of the skirt having two graduated tucks to a lace and fagoted voke.

•°• Fancy runs riot in parasol handles. A sky-blue taffeta parasol has a brown-wood handle, the end of which is a large elephant head skill-tully carved. The elephant's trappings are fit for a rajah, being of gold thickly inlaid with small red and green jewels. The tusks are of ivory lightly gilded.

top of the bat and ends in two rosettes of black velvet ribbon. There is no other trimming. ••• Very long veils to twine around large hats and fall almost to the waist are seen on Fifth

avenue, especially for carriage wear. An all loosely at the back of the hat and allowed to float behind. The wearer was driving her own trap, a high Stanhope.

••• Large fruit is to be used on the early fall

occasions. At the importers' are seen whole boughs of apples, pears and peaches, not quite as large as the actual fruit, but exactly like it in form and color. A few hats are even now being made up for the fall season. One is a combina made up for the fall season. One is a combina-tion of red straw bands and twists of red and brown maline. It is a flat shape, broad in the front brim, and nearly covered with a branch of crimson and Russet pears. . Short sleeves and loose half necks are worn

this season on almost all negligee garments, and on many thin waists. The beauty specialists approve of the fashion, and predict a great im-provement in women's throats and necks on acount of it. Nothing is worse for the neck than high, tight collars. Scraggly and yellowed necks are sure to be the result of close stock and collars. In order to wear the low-necked waists women are patronizing the specialists in throngs this spring, and the skill of the latter people is being taxed to repair the ravages of past se

e*o Comparatively few wash-kid and chamois gloves are seen, silk or liste being much more popular. The white silk gloves are especially pretty, many of them having embroidered backs and lace edgings at the wrist. Pearl-gray silk gloves are convenient for street wear, but black ones are not to be advised. The best of them will crock on hot days, and the dye which comes off the glove so easily is a fast enough color on

e Never was such a white year. At the gala night at the Paris opera on the occasion of King Edward's visit to the French capital, the reports say that nine out of ten women were in all white. bet's state gowns were thin white, matron that she is. Once heavy satins and velvets would have been considered appropriate at such a time. have been considered appropriate at such a time.

•• Black taffeta gowns perforated in an allover design of the English embroidery kind are reported from Paris. They are lined with a contrasting color or with white, and are trimmed with jet and fringe. Tussore silk is perforated in the same manner and lined with taffeta, which gives the lighter material a very rich effect.

•°s All siks will probably be higher in price this fall and next spring. Advices from the foreign silk centres are to the effect that conditions are unfavorable to the raw silk crop. The price of raw silk will therefore reach a much higher level when the new crop is sent to market in August

... The silky sheen of the new mohairs have increased their vogue with well-dressed women Mohair is an ideal material for traveling, driving forces the gas up through the æsophagus. This will frequently bring relief. After the gas has been all forced out of the stomach, one can generally roll over on his back or right side, the journal continues, and go to sleep.

Strawberry vinegar may be made of small and

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. What shall I do with all the days and hours That must be counted ere I see thy face?

How shall I charm the interval that lowers

Between this time and that sweet time of grace?

I will this weary blank of absence make A noble task time, and will therein strive to follow excellence, and to o'ertake

More good than I have won since yet I live So may this darksome time build up in me A thousand graces which shall thus be the state of the shall thus be the state of the shall thus be the state of the shall the The conviction that death is the one great

orrow for which no consolation is ad-

is a conviction unworthy to endure Twentieth Century, when science is trating the region into which those who have escaped from the physical and physical bondage; when psychi search is verifying and substantiating great and sublime truths taught to both the Old and the New Testan When Jesus said, "It is expedient for that I go away," He made an assertion of philosophic significance. Instead separation,—either by death or by dista -being a terror, a sorrow or a calami is, instead, an interlude that may be so rich in spiritual results that it w recognized as a period of peculiar happiness and beauty. Indeed, where there is m trust and affection and sympathy, there be no separation. Telepathy is just as actual a fact as telegraphy. It is, without any tion, far more real and far more significant The relation of spirit to spirit when matual recognition and mutual friendship and affection prevails is indissoluble. Ne time, nor change, nor distance, nor things present nor things to come, can ever affect this great reality of existence. It matters not whether in the body or out of the body -spirit to spirit asserts its potency over all material obstacles. But as telepathic intercourse is carried on,-not by means of the physical body, but in spite of it; -as telep. athy is a fact as proven and as recognizable and as undeniable as telegraphy, as it exists between two persons each in the physical body; then,-remembering always that the physical body is not a means to this end, but an obstacle to it, and that the law yet works in spite of the obstacle,-then to how much greater extent is it seen to be possible,-how much more easily is it possible,—when it comes from one in the ethereal to one in the physical world. If it can exist despite the obstacle of two physical bodies, then there is only half the difficulty when there is but one physical body to offer its resistance. Now the telepathic intercourse between spirit and spirit,-from one in the ethereal to one in the physical world,-bridges over the separation of death. It unites the consciousness in both worlds. It entirely overcomes the sorrow, the loneliness, the tragedy, and again, -so far more potent is this spirit to spirit communion over that of ordinary conversation, that the interlude of separation may be made so rich and beautiful in its closer interchange of sympathy, and of real mutual knowledge. that it becomes, indeed, as "expedient" for the persons between whom it exists as it was for the disciples of Jesus that He should go away. One may take all the days and hours and fill them with growth and progress and acquirements and achievements. One may fit himself to enter into the visible relations again on a new and higher plane.
"You shall not be afraid of any evil

Lord." With the ever-widening comprehension of the divine laws, the heart of man must, more and more deeply, "stand fast in the Lord." The divine laws are gracious as well as just. They are not laws of sadness, but of joy. The sadness comes only from man's failure to interpret them aright. Salvation, in its true and completer sense, is comprised in this recognition of the divine laws. The soul is to be save '-now; not in some vague, far-off Eternity. Let one lift up his heart into the joy and radiance of life. "Reckon ve your-God through Jesus Christ." What marvels of significant thought are condensed in these words. "When your lower nature makes demands," says Archdeacon Wilberforce, say to it: 'I recognize you; you only belong this passing school time; you will not go with me into the other world-the other dimension of space. I acknowledge you as divinely appointed; as having a function and a purpose, but you cannot survive the process called death, and I ignore you. You are only a negative force, a resisting agency, a lead keel to the ship of my life. Your purpose is fulfilled by my rising on stepping-stones of your dead striv ings to higher things.' That is the negative. Then comes the positive. Also 'reckon yourselves alive to God.' turn your strongest thoughts Godwards; claim from God's Universal Spirit your heritage. Believe that the grandest exercise of your faculties is to force your mind into God, to blend your will with the universal will. Force yourself to rest in such thoughts as generosity, endurance, sympathy, chastity, self-suppression, love. The instant you perceive the arising of mark-of-the-beast tendency, drown it high thoughts. If you feel the tendency to be angry, mean, selfish, sensual, instantly affirm, with a Godward uplifting of inmost, the opposite-gentleness, integrity moral purpose, nobleness. Think inte into them, and these principles found to have a creative power-put which scatters the lower impulses, sunshine scatters the night-birds, and builds up the spiritual life, the true ego

things, for your heart standeth fast in the

Divine Sonship, the mark of the King. Thus shall one give himself over neavenly life; thus shall he use the lude of absence and separation as the tiful time "to follow excellence"; to ac new graces, to achieve greater noble and loveliness.

Paris, France.

The rhododendron show at Horticultural Boston, last Saturday, included several displays. There was a fine lot of thirty va of native wild plants, some of them qu Mrs. J. Gardner's exhibit included a proposed of flowering trees and shrubs. them very rare, but all such as could be r any one having the necessary ground. cluded the cultivated barberry, the strain tree, the umbrella pine, the variegated se maple and many others, eight ties in all.

Mrs. A. W. Blake of Brookline eighteen varieties of rhododendrons hardy azalea blossoms, eight varieties of Indica in full bloom, a large number rhododendrous and as a novelty a pots of the Cleredendron balfourii, a c vine that remains in blossom ten wee flowers hang in thick clusters.

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is it seen to be e easily is it possione in the ethereal world. If it can le of two physical half the difficulty physical body to v the telepathic inand spirit,-from ne in the physical eparation of death. s in both worlds. sorrow, the loneligain,—so far more spirit communion versation, that the ay be made so rich ser interchange of nutual knowledge. is "expedient" for nom it exists as it f Jesus that He y take all the days with growth and ents and achieveself to enter into in on a new and fraid of any evil ndeth fast in the widening compres, the heart of man

eply, "stand fast ine laws are graey are not laws of he sadness comes to interpret them is true and comd in this recogni-The soul is to be me vague, far-off his heart into the "Reckon ye yoursin but alive unto ." What marvels of ondensed in these wer nature makes acon Wilberforce, i; you only belong time; you will other world-the e. I acknowledge ted; as having a out von cannot surleath, and I ignore negative force, a reel to the ship of is fulfilled by my of your dead strivhat is the negative. re. Also 'reckon Resolutely oughts Godwards; versal Spirit your the grandest exerto force your mind will with the uniself to rest in such endurance, sympaession, love. The he arising of the ncy, drown it with eel the tendency to sensual, instantly uplifting of your

greater nobleness t Horticultural Hall, luded several novel lot of thirty varieties of them quite rare and shrubs, some as could be raised by ry ground. They in erry, the strawberry variegated oak, the others, eighty varie-

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Brookline exhibited ododendrons, fifteen t varieties of aza povelty a number of coalfourii, a climbing som ten weeks. Its

n was indicated by a ies from Heustis of the earliest date at nown in Boston. The lisplay of vegetables, E. Hartshorn, W. son, G. D. Moore, J. wn gardeners.

The Hon. Geo. Starr Writes

No. 3 Van Ness Place, New York.

Dr. Radway—With me your Relief has worked anders. For the last three years I have had free and and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes trending from the lumbar regions to my ankle, dat times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have ed almost all the remedles recommended by se men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all eved to be failures. have tried various kinds of baths, maniputons, outward application of limments too merous to mention, and prescriptions of the stemment physicians, all of which failed to me relief.

deminent physicians, all of which indied to me relief.

and (who had been afflicted as myself) I was need to try your remedy. I was then suffer-fearfully with one of my old turns. To my rise and delight the first application gave me after bathing and rubbing the parts, etcd, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, atcd by the Relief. In a short time the pain sed entirely away. Although I have slight odical attacks approaching a change of their, I know now how to cure myself, and feel to master of the situation.

LaD WAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I ar travel without a bottle in my valise. WAY'S REAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO



sold by all Druggists. RADWAY & CO....

55 Em Street, NEW YORK.

poetry.

JUNE. I.

l seent sweet odor of roses, Gay birds around us are singing And trying to bring us good cheer, While bees are sipping the clover, Aud, like the great waves of the sea, The grass fields seem to be rolling
Their billows of green timothy. II.

Fireflies are scattered in evenings All over each beautiful field, As if our Father were thinking
The light, which these insects would yield, Might keep from the darkness of night This earth, which so gloomy might be, Were there no lights to help brighten That we all its beauty might see.

MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT.

THE KICKER

The man who stands around and kicks, For no one likes to hear his speech, Except, perchance, himself.

The weather never pleases him, Tho' it bring sun or rain; He seems to want to take the earth And make it o'er again.

When he in heaven shall arrive, With earthly sorrows done, I fear he will complain about The way the place is run. -Washington Star.

THE DARK BEFORE DAWN.

Oh, mystery of the morning gloam, Of haunted air, of windless hush! Oh, wonder of the deepening dome— Afar, still far, the morning's flush! My spirit hears, among the spheres, The round earth's ever-quickening rush!

A single leaf, on yonder tree, The planet's rush hath felt, hath heard; And soon, all branches whispering be! That whisper wakes the nested bird— The song of thrush, before the blush Of Dawn, the dreaming world hath stirred!

The old moon withers in the East-The winds of space may drive her far! In heaven's chancel waits the priest-Dawn's pontiff-priest, the morning star! And voncer, lo! a shafted a The gates of Day-spring fall ajar!
—Edith M. Thomas, in Scribner's.

THE COUNTRY TOWN.

mon to sneer at the country town, With its quiet streets and its peaceful air, Where the little river meanders down To be lost in the broad, blue sea somewhere As we who think we are wise are lost In the roaring city that, like the sea, Has its ebb and flow, with its millions tossed As bubbles robbed of identity.

There's fellowship in the country town. With its empty streets and its spreading trees
Where the country song birds warble down At maids as fair as man ever sees; Where the winds blow sweet from the fields near

Where men know the names which their neigh-Where a man is missed when he's gone to lie

With the peaceful ones who have ceased to There are joys out there in the country town That we of the city may never learn

In the rush for money and for renown, Confronting strangers where'ere we turn! Oh, wasn't God's world serene and fair won't it be sweet to sleep out there,

Far from the city's roar, some day?
—Chicago Record-Herald. A SPRING BALLAD. 'I was a giddy little zephyr

Came a-whirling down the street; And it wrangled and it tangled With whatever it might meet; Tall it overtook sweet Phyllis

As she tripped along the way, And she looked so very charming That the zephyr stopped to play.

it wrestled 'mongst the fast'nings her locks of chestnut brown, the fast'nings were exhausted. And the ringlets rippled down.

they rippled and they rippled they'd rippled all away, a heap of nut-brown ripples the dusty street did lay.

the maiden grabbed her tresses, and she hastened out of sight, de the zephyr hastened onward

ith a chuckle of delight., a zephyr's not responsible.

it bloweth where it listeth, its impulses may spring. it's here and there and everywhere, highroad and in ditch-

onder such erratic imps uld sometimes take a switch? Roberts Andrews, in Lippincott's Maga Open the door of the soul; let in pure thoughts, which shall banish sin.

They will grow and bloom with a grace divine, And their fruit shall be sweeter than that of the Open the door!

e door of the heart; let in Impathy sweet for stranger and kin.
will make the halfs of the heart so fair That angels may enter unaware. Open the door!

-Watchman. Page To the State of the State

Miscellaneous.

Sister Julia.

We never could find out whether she had any brothers, but were compelled to take it for granted that she was what mamma calls "all right." It turned out atterward that she was very far from being all right, as Eulalla, to her cost, discovered. But when she came to see mamma and said that she had fallen in love with Eulala and would nurse her like a sister, mamma looked into Nurse. Julia's eyes—magnificent eyes they were, too-and felt that she could trust her. From the way mamma turned to me, it appeared as if I ought to have offered to nurse. Eulalia myself; but, as Eulalia was very ill, and I knew nothing about nursing, it seemed hardy a fixed moment to select for the purpose of carrying out amateurish experiments at Eulalis's expense. Then it occurred to me to look into Sister Julia's magnificent black eyes.

The result was not bad for a girl of ninespen, as I specify came to the conclusion that if I were engaged to a man, and Sister Julia took a fancy to him, my engagement would be broken off in a very short time. There was a mesmeric influence about Sister Julia's lovely eyes which made me feel as if I were a frog about to be swallowed by a very thin, graceful snake. Sister Julia had lovely teeth, dark hair and exquisite lips. Her chin, however, w.s. badly hung, and that gave me some comfort. A growing girl always feels at a disadvantage when surveying the charms of an exquisitely beautiful woman a few years older than herself. But, in spite of her beauty, I did not like Sister Julia, and was equally, certain that she did not like me. It's section of Fordience "that we were himma beings, and not frogs or snakes, for I felt sure that in the lower scale of creation my days would have been very short, indeed.

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I venjured, osquewhat hesitatingly, to connect that in the lower scale of creation my days would have been very short, indeed.

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that Sister Julia's credentials, although dated from Harley street, were in such illegible writing that they might have been Coptic, so far as we were concerned. However, we rather pride ourselves on knowing most things, and the mere fact of our being mable to read Sister Julia's testi. monials made us the more anxious to pretend that we knew all about them and her. But, as I said before we did not. It takes time to dis-cover all the ins and outs of people's characters, particularly the outs.

particularly the outs. particularly the outs.

It is so confusing, when telling a story of this kind to get at the beginning of things. Eulalia declared that the beginning was when she first met Arthur Verulam and they took to slumming together in the east end of London. Arthur had been promised a family living later, and when he asked Eulalia if she would be the gentle dove whose upward flight should lure him to empyrean realms: (I think that was the phrase he used—I know that Eulalia, when breaking the news to know that Eulalia, when breaking the news to me, said, with all the confidence of an elder sister, that "Arthur puts things so very beautifully"), Eulalia consented to be the historical bird in question, and, metaphorically speaking, to set out in Arthur's society for the vaguely geographical destination at which he had hinted. In pursuance of this determination, Eulalia, for the first three months of her engagement, wore dove-colored garments. (You know the kind of thing tair dove looked as if she had moulted and turned

have them.

For a fortnight it looked very much as if Eulalia would wing her flight away from us to those "empyrean realms" which I have just mentioned. Poor Arthur—we all learned to love him very much in this crisis—used to sleep on the mat outside her door, and run for the doctor and mix things, and pour out medicine, and comfort an hour in the nearest church, and would not allow any one to go with her. Somehow, it seemed as if she had entered another world, and habit of drooping in emergencies, and it does take so much time to stiffen her up again.) At length, however, as mamma put it—although we had the very best medical advice—" owing to the efficacy of prayer," Eulalia slowly came back to us, and Arthur would sit holding her right hand in his right hand for the hour together, with an on of rapt delight on his æsthetic cour expression of rapt delight on his sestnetic contenance, and a thermometer in his left hand—I think—it's a thermometer; you know the thing the doctor puts into your mouth, and tells you not to bite while he tests your temperament, or rature, or whatever it is.

Well, Arthur would sit clasping Eulalia's wasted little hand in his big paw, and holding on to the thermometer at the same time in case of emergencies. But, after a fortnight of this sort of thing, the doctor said that Eulalia had better be taken to Folkestone and get all the ozone—I think he said ozone; the stuff they put into sea air for invalids—she could before her marriage. So Arthur and Eulalia, with a kind of rapt expression on their faces, sat for hours looking at the sea and their future at the same time, while he told her how he meant to be a bishop some day, and she said that, although the Archbishop of Canterbury was such a good-looking man, yet she felt Arthur was more adapted for a position of responsibility like that, and hoped that he would not be content with a mere bishopric, but assire to something greater. Then, to oblige her, taken to Folkestone and get all the ozoneaspire to something greater. Then, to oblige her, Arthur would promise to aspire, and read Eulali

He was so accustomed to intone "services' that it was awfully funny to hear him read "Ivanhoe" in the same way, and bring himself up with a jerk lest he should say "Here endeth the first lesson" at the end of a chapter. However, as Eulalia always went to sleep, she never noticed this, but said that "dear Arthur was so inexpressibly soothing." Unfortunately, Sister Julia found him "inexpressibly soothing," also.
And that reminds me, I haven't yet told you a word about Sister Julia, except that I hated her from the first, and feel quite sure that she got what she deserved when I hit her with—. But, what she deserved when I hit her with —. But, stop a moment! "Let all things be done decently and in order," as that "inexpressibly soothing" Arthur is so foud of saying when I am

in a hurry and can't stop to put them away. In a little while, Arthur thad to return to town and could not look after Eulalia, so mamma put an advertisement into the local paper for a nurse. This story would never have happened had not the future archbishop taken it into his head that he must see the woman who was to look after his treasure. That was how he and Sister Julia first met. She fixed her great, glittering black eyes on him and mesmerized the man. Her long lips worked convulsively and she screwed her hands worken convulsively and she screwed her hands tightly together. Of course, mamma said after-ward that this was all my imagination. Just as if, at the age of nineteen, I should have imagina tion enough to invent a thing like that! Besides, when a woman says that Arthur's reading re-minds her of heaven—I'm sure Sister Julia didn't minds her of heaven—I'm sure Sister Julia didn't know much about heaven—it is time to begin to

As soon as Arthur heard Sister Julia speak of his reading in such flattering terms, he felt quite sure that she would make a most admirable nurse for Fulalia, and went back to Slumland in order

her, and he felt quite sure that she was no longer fitted to look after Eulaila.

"I had no idea," said mamma stonily to Sister Julia, in the parting interview, "that I had fostered such a seaside serpent: Go away and repent, you wicked woman, you!"

"If he will not marry me," said Sister Julia, who evidently did not like being called a serpent, seaside or any other variety, "he shall not marry Eulalia. As for Miss Madge (she looked at me in a way which sent a shiver down my spine), "if she should fall ill, she knows how delighted I shall be to nurse her."

"Oh, I know!" I said, angrily; "but I'd rather take prussic acid at once than have you kill me

take prussic acid at once than have you kill me by degrees, even if you came to my funeral in your most becoming uniform."

The woman was always lexquisitely dressed in saintly, flowing things to tone down her blazing

eyes.

"Madge," said mamma, "go to your room.
Fourth of Corin—"

"Well, I'm not going, mammy," I said, stoutly.
"I want to see this woman leave the house before she does any more mischief. Eulalia's thoroughly weet!"

"she 'll be more upset before I've done with her," said Sister Julia, and courtesied to mamma. I felt sure that she was branded somewhere, or else must have been in a lunation

After Sister Julia had gone, mamma sat down and wrote a severe letter to Arthur. She said if ored garments. (You know the kind of thing that novelists always put in their books, because they cannot describe a girl's dress.) Unfortunately, Eulalia's dove-colored draperies didn't wear well in the slums, and her bills became so extravagant that mamma tearfully remonstrated with her on the subject. So Eulalia got a dark serge, which was more useful, although, as Arthur said, only he put it more beautifully, the truly down and wrote a severe letter to Arthur. She said if he ver spoke to this seaside Delilah again he must consider his engagement to Eulalia at an end. Then she burst into tears and hoped she had not been hard, but could not help confessing these well-dressed nurses were very dangerous. She cried so that she could not see to put the stamp on the envelope, and I had to do it for her.

It for her.

Of course, the letter brought Arthur down at Of course, the letter brought Arthur down at once. Nothing but an immediate marriage would over came home with a flushed face and a sore throat. The next day she was worse, and the day after typhoid had declared itself in that unpleasant way in which illnesses generally make their appearance when it is not convenient to have them.

For a fortnight it looked very much as if Eulalia would wing her flight away from us to those

After that I began to be afraid of Eulalia, she looked so happy, and never even noticed when I took more than my share of cream at afternoon tea. She crawled out every day at three to spend after me. It must be so comforting to have a clergyman always in the house to make up one's mind and take all the moral responsibility. Then I thought what a duffer Arthur was at cycling and tennis, and went off to practice for the tennis tournament. After all, if one has to fall in love, it is much better not to worry about it until you

can't help doing so.

As I came back from my tennis I noticed a crowd of people standing at the entrance of the church where Eulalia spent her afternoons. It astonished me so much to see a crowd in Folkestone that I hurried up to the church, just in time to discover Eulalia being hauled, half fainting, into a cab by Sister Julia, and heard the rowd exchanging compassionate remarks.

"Ah, pore thing, she don't know 'ow bloomin' mad she is!" said one comfortable-looking woman to another comfortable-looking woman. "'Ow she do scream and rave an' go on and call

for her pore par!" said another.
"It takes them nurses all they can do to look after gals like that," said another woman. "And the does the said another woman." she does use such long words, too-so

about a conspired."

"The madder they are the more innercent they looks," said another elderly matron.

I succeeded in fighting my way half through the crowd just in time to see Eulalia make another desperate effort. "I am not mad!" she cried. "This wicked woman is taking me from my friends! She wants to hide me! "There, there, pore dear, you go like a lamb,

and she'll bring you back again. Take my advice and don't make a fuss, my dear. Nurse will look after you," said Mrs. Liversedge. Eulalia made one more despairing am not mad—indeed, I am not! " ore despairing effort. " I

Her excitement told against her, and Sister Julia made another determined effort to get ber into the cab. "I am taking this poor, afflicted young lady back to her friends," she said, calmly aduressing the crowd. "Of course she doesn't know she is mad; but she is under my charge, the course she doesn't know she is mad; but she is under my charge, and I shall be obliged if you will help me to get

Mamma said afterward that I was very wicked and unladylike. I had no time to think what I ought to do, for several people were taking hold of Eulalia to push her into the cab. Eulalia tried to be calm, but her poor lips trembled and she shook from head to foot. People argued that there was the nurse, who knew her business, and that it would be much wisar not to interfere. The that it would be much wiser not to interfere. The girl was evidently as mad as a hatter, and, of course, she hadn't the sense to know it. They course, she hadn't the sense to know it. They helped to pick up Eulalia, and she fainted in dead earnest, Sister Julia still hauling away at her

Arthur always says that when I "serve" at Arthur always says that when I "serve" at tennis I am almost masculine; for I am left handed, and a long course of dumb-bells has given me far more muscle than a girl ought to have. He thinks it is rather unladylike to "serve" overhand. Even in my excitement I remembered this, as I burst through the crowd and struck Sister Julia full in the face with the tennis racquet which I carried in my hand. She fell like a stone, and the next moment I had Eulalia's head on my lap and was buslly fanning her with the racquet when a policeman came up.

Fortunately, he was a friend of mine—I know

told her so afterward when all the trouble happened.

Even when Rulalia became well enough to write to Arthur, Sister Julia still continued to run up to town to see him. At first she deceived Arthur by hinting that she had "spiritual wants"; but when he found she always took his hand in hers and pressed it tightly for more than ten minutes at a time, he began to have his doubts, and told me all about it.

"You musin't fancy I'm a conceited man, Madge," he said to me one evening when he had come down to see us at Folkestone, "but I—I really think that extraordinary woman has taken a fancy to me, notwithstanding the fact that the sacredness of my engagement should protect me from such—such advances. What do you think of her?"

Poutb's Department. THE PLOWER GIRL.

·II

I was sitting by the window One early morn in May, When I spied a little flower girl Wending brightly on her way.

Her eyes were of the deepest blue, And flaxen was her hair; Her dress, so simple and so neat, Betokened love and care. III.

"Good morning, madam," thus she said, In sweet and childish voice, "Of all the pretty flowers I have, I pray you take your choice. IV.1

"And what's your name, fair maid?" I asked,
While looking in her face;
She very modestly replied,
"They call me little Grace." Well, Grace," said I, " we now will see,

What flowers you have this morn; And by your basket I should judge VI.

I took some roses red and white.

And lilies not a few,
And in a vase were placed the flowers Still wet with morning dew: VII.

You should have seen the joyful face Where youth and beauty join, As in her tiny outstretched hand, I dropped a shining coin. VIII.

' Adieu,'' she said, " and 'morrow morn I'll come again to thee. And maybe you will wish once more To buy sweet flowers of me IX.

I watched her as she turned the road, With posies rich and rare, And, thought I, she is like to them, As beautiful and fair. JENNIE SAWYER.

His Majesty, the Cat. Living in a little uptown flat, all by herself, is a woman who claims to be the only old maid in New York city. This distinction she revels in. Far from being a dolorous or disappointed person, she is happy alike in her profession and in her home, which she shares with a dearly be-loved cat. An ardent follower of the cat cult, she spends not a little of her time in caring for stray cats, in studying the habits and character-

istics of cass in g-neral, and in developing the possibilities of one cat in particular.

"Did you ever know a cat to converse with humans, with special notes in his voice for special occasions, like a real person?" she asked the other day. "My Nig uses almost as many inflections as I do, and, as he invariably employs the same tone under the same conditions, I am satisfied that he does so consciously and de-

ilberately.
"For instance, he never jumps upon my bed without first asking in a particular tone if he may. Every night, when I come home from business, Nig is watching for me on the top of the sideboard, and he never falls to welcome me with a distinct and joyous salutation, such as he never gives at any other time. You wouldn't call an mal like that a dumb creature, would you?

"Nig has learned that when I come home I out to play, he asks in a certain voice; when he wants to show me what he has—his ball, or a peapod, or a leaf of catnip—he calls to me in the appropriate tone; when I tell him to get down or come out, he replies as a child might under similar circumstances. That's what I mean by a cat that converses. Don't you think 1'm right? "Cats are the Indians of the animal kingdom. What the Indian is in comparison with the pale-face, that the cat is to the deg or horse. The cat has the self-possession, the arrogance, the amour propre, the reserve, the patience and the endurance of the noble red man. This is one reason why cats are misunderstood and despised so generally. A dog is a good fellow and forgiving. Kick him, and he comes back in a trice and licks your hand. But strike a cat, and you must woo him back before he will resume social relations with you. No two cats have the same disposition, the same tastes, the same gifts. Because tion, the same tastes, the same gitts. Because the dog nature is homogeneous, one gets to the bottom of it soon, but because every cat differs from every other, people give the cat up as a bad job, with 'Cats are so treacherous.'

"Nig had a birthday party the other day. All his friends remembered him, and among them they gave him a box full of silver toys. There were a watering pot to water his catnip with; a were a watering pot to water ins casing with; a loving cup and tray to stand it on; a pair of opera glasses, an airship, two flatirons, a stein for his beer, a dachshund and a rabbit, and three old shoes for luck. He could set up housekeeping, if he chose. He also has a doll's house for his own delectation, and a guitar, being addicted to

"Did you ever see a cat turn on the water when "Did you ever see a cat turn on the water when he wanted a drink, or spread out his hand under the feucet and drink from his palm, or sample his food by breaking off a piece and holding it to his nose to smell of? Nig does all these things. If his food is not to his liking, he contemptuously flings it on the ground. When he doesn't exactly fancy the contents of his plate, he plays with it, picking a morsel up in one hand, pretending to place it in his mouth, then suddenly dashing it to the floor. My butcher says there isn't a wealthy the floor. My butcher says there isn't a wealthy cat among his Fifth-avenue patrons who fares so well as Nigger. Every week a chicken is roasted for him, and if his appetite flags I send out for a half dozen Little Necks or Blue Points. Calves' brains he is crazy for; charlotte russe he adores. He is fond of the icing off cake, clives and ice-cream—in fact, I have had to diet him, as the docor said he would have gout if I kept on feeding

"How long have I been an 'old maid'? Oh my dear, old maids, like poets, are born, not made. But I've called myself one since I set up bachelor hall thirteen years ago. Nig is the emblem and token of my estate. You never heard of an old mald without a cat, did you? But, then, old maids are as scarce as hen's teeth today. There aren't any. Upon my honor, I believe l'm the only one in the united boroughs of Manbattan, Queens, Kings and Richmond. Plenty of unmarried women, but nary an old maid. Women just won't be old maids. There are 'bachelor Eulaim was not well enough to write to Arthur, so Sister Julia wrote for her. Then Sister Julia took to "running up to town" on mysterious business, and calling on Arthur. I had to attend to Eulaila instead of cycling, and, although I am not more selfish than most girls of niueteen, it seemed to me rather absurd to pay Sister Julia for running up to town to see Arthur, while I did all her work, and got nothing for it except an occasional threatfrom mamma about Corinthians when I made mistakes. The way mamma held Corinthians over me was simply immoral, and I

teapots and aix cream pitchers. I have three dishcloths. I'm a crank on bathing, and I have a maid come in by the day to take care of the cat and furnish me with hot water.

"My dream and aim," she continued, "is to retire from business and buy a little place in the country. I have been saving up for it all my life. It is going to be an old-fashioned furniture in the rooms and old-fashioned furniture in the rooms and old-fashioned furniture in the garden. There's going to be a sunshine room, too, and we'll invite a "crippled child, or a poor, nice person who couldn't afford to go on a vacation, to spend the summer with us, won't we, Nig?"—N. Y. Tribune.

Degenerate Bears.

"The tamenews and impudence of the bears in Yellowstone Park have been commented on a great deal of late by the newspapers," said a native Adirondack dweller, "but I doubt if those bears can beat our Adirondack bears much in that respect.

"There was a time when the Adirondack bear was a wild and characterial and continued, the category is and an attraction that never fails. This dainty one includes 1 the familiar features, and has the merit of being caulity asticatory whether worn with a guimpe or without. On cool days one can easily be added; when it is warm and uncomfortable the childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish neck and arms can be left free. The childish n

"There was a time when the Adirondack bear "There was a time when the Adirondack bear was as wild and shy and fierce as his Pennsylvania or Sullivan County brethren are reported to be, but, as a rule, he has got over it, and degenerated into a thieving camp follower and hanger-on around clubhouse and hotel and camp grounds, a pensioner on the garbage pail and the refuse supplies.

grounds, a pensioner on the garbage pail and the refuse supplies.

"At camps or clubhouses where they have not been disturbed bears have in many instances forgotten their shyness and fear of danger to such a degree that they come swaggering to the very kitchen doors, and, if not chased from there, do not hesitate to enter the camp itself and nose around for choicer morsels than the garbage pail contains. Bears became such a nuisance in this way at Garry Benson's place in the Peseco Lake region last season that he pitched into one impudent old chap one day with a horsewhip. The bear went back to the woods, stopping every few steps to rub himself, looking back at Garry each lime in evident surprise at the reception he had received.

time in evident surprise at the reception he had received.

"Nobody at Benson's Camp would think of killing one of these shaggy intruders any more than he would think of killing a woodchuck. Garry Benson says that kicking them off the premises and stoning them is only a temporary relief, but the horsewhip once laid well over a bear, he finds, causes that bear to give that place a wide berth thereafter.

"At the district school at Sander's Mill, on the

"At the district school at Sander's Mill, on the Mad river, a big bear came slouching out of the woods one day, a week or so ago, and advanced directly on the schoolhouse. Some of the children had eaten their luncheou on the grass in front of

"The bear stopped and licked up the crumbs and remnants of the repast, and then stuck his head in at the schoolhouse door. The screams of the pupils and the schoolma'am frightened bruin, and he hurried back into the woods.

"The next day the bear came to the school-house at about the same hour, and ate the crumbs and crusts he found on the grass. He didn't venture to the schoolhouse door again, though, and after he had cleaned up the rem-nants of the school lunch he went slowly back to the words.

the woods.
"His visits became of daily regularity, and, it being evident that he came with no evil intent, the teacher, and now and then a pupil, took to tossing him an apple or other bit of luncheon, and tossing nim an apple of other breat landscore, and finally to feeding him out of hand, until now, so it is reported, that bear has almost quarter himself in that school district and lunches regularized himself in the school di larly with the Sander's Mill school children and teacher."—N. Y. Times.

Historical.

—Gen. James Grant Wilson, in his oration at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the foundation as a city of New Amsterdam, now New York, said: "More than a score of years ago, when I asked the late accomplished queen of the Netherlands if, in her opinion, sixty guilders was not an exceedingly moderate con-sideration to pay for Manhattan island, with its 13.487 avec of fine wooded and amorable interacts. sideration to pay for Manhattan island, with its 13,487 acres of fine wooded and superbly situated land, with broad rivers on either side, her majesty promptly made the clever reply in defence of the thrifty Dutchman: 'Oh, no, for if the savages had received a larger sum for their land they would have drunk more firewater. With sixty guilders they could not possibly purchase enough to intoxicate each member of the tribe.' I did not deem it necessary to inform the queen that the red men saw no Dutch gold or silver, but received the equivalent of \$24 in bright-colored beads, brilliant bandana hand-kerchiefs, utensils of shining tinware, a few hatchets and some small-looking glasses, in which they gazed with delight for the first time."

which they gazed with delight for the first time." enter by a certain door, go to a certain table for the matchbox, and then climb up on a chair to light the gas. Now, he never fails to calculate the time at which I am due, and to take up his station by the door, or to leap to the table and station by the door, or to leap to the ta the time at which I am due, and to take up his station by the door, or to leap to the table and then to the chair when I come in. As he never does these things in this order at any other time, I infer that he does them on purpose, for a reason that he understands. When he wants to go entered to the destruction relies the state of the Mediterranean, and avoiding all caravan routes, journey independently about the barren country that lies between these mountains and the Funhrates Here is a terri ory which, though not wholly unexplored, is full of most wonderful surprises Here are cities and towns long deserted, not so great or so imposing, perhaps, as Palmyra, but far better preserved than the city of Zenobia, and ent inhabitants than one can draw from those

famous ruins.
—One of the graphic scenes in the early history of Springfield, according to one of its his-torians, as recalled by a writer in the Republican, occurred in August, 1832, when about one hur occurred in August, 1822, when about one nun-dred Revolutionary soldiers of the county as-sembled at the court house to prove their pension claims under the new act. To make the occasion memorable a portrait of George Washington, copied from the Gilbert Stuart painting at Hartford by William S. Elwell, was hung in the court room. "Oh, yes," said one of the old veterans, with tears in his eyes, "that looks like the old

general."
—There are many churches throughout England which are without tower or spire, but there are few churches which can boast of having a tower and spire side by side. One of these is the parish church of Ormskirk in Lancashire. The tower is built over the porch at the west end, and the spire is placed as closely as possible to it. The origin of this architectural freak has not een ascertained, but there is a tradition to the effect that when Orme, the Saxon pirate from whom the town derives its name, decided to construct a kirk or church, as an expiatory offering over the design for the structure. One deter mined to have a tower, the other was equally resolved to have a steeple. As neither of them resolved to have a steeple. As neither of them would give way the pirate chief acceded to both their wishes, and the curious may see the tower and spire still keeping watch side by side on the

surrounding country.

—Green is universally regarded, says the Westminster Gazette, as the Irish col antiquarians say that green as the national flag of Ireland is of comparatively modern origin. The latest authority to express an opinion on the subject is Rev. Canton French, a learned member of the Royal Irish Academy. He does not accept the explanation that the green flag was adopted by the united Irishmen at the close of the eight-eenth century by blending the orange and the blue, the latter being regarded by some as the Irish flag. He asserts the emerald green standard was used in freland in the sixteenth century became the national color.

> Home Dressmaking. Hints by May Mauton



4444 Tucked Jacket 4443 Child's Pinafore Frock, 2 to 6 yrs.

illustrated.

The pattern, 4443, is cut in sizes for children of 2, 4 and 6 years of age.

Woman's Tucked Jacket. 4444.

Tucked jackets in half length are exceedingly smart and are shown much favor both for suits and odd wraps. Those for warm weather use are made of taffeta, of etamine and linen, those to be worn when greater protection is needed of cloth, pean de sole and all seasonable jacket materials. This stylish one is shown in black taffets stitched with corticelli silk, but is adapted to all the materials mentioned. The full-length tucks are a feature and give just the effect of slender height demanded by fashion, and the simple coat finish at the neck renders it peculiarly smart.

The jacket is made with a body portion, that is extended at the fronts to include the tucked portions of the tunic, and a skirt that is seamed to it beneath the tucks and selt. The right front laps over the left and the closing is made invisibly beneath its edge. The sleeves are ample and full below the elbows, tucked above, and are gathered into flare cuffs. The flat collar is seamed to the neck and joins the fronts that are faced and turned back to form lapels.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide or 3 yards 32 inches wide.

The pattern, 4444, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 46-inch bust measure. Woman's Tucked Jacket. 4444.



1445 Woman's Skirt, 22 to 30 waist

4446 Blouse and Woman's Skirt. 4445.

Woman's Skirt. 4445.

Nothing marks the season more surely than the shirrings and tucks that are so abundantly used. The very smart skirt illustrated combines the two, and with them a full-length front that adds greatly to its effect. Soft materials shirred are pretty beyond a doubt, but horizontal lines tend to curtail apparent height. This clever arrangement allows all the beauty of soft shirrings without that detriment, as the unbroken front carries the eye upward and gives just the effect desired. The model is made of cream chiffon veiling and is stitched with corticelli slik and trimmed with cluny lace, but all the many pliable materials in fashion are available.

The skirt consists of a foundation, the front gore, the yoke, the shirred portion and the flounce, all joinings being concealed by the tucks and the shirrings. The front gore is laid in two tucks at each edge, that are stitched flat to flounce depth, then fall free. Both it and the flounce are tucked at the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the madium.

dge.
The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11½ yards 21 inches wide, 10½ yards 27 inches wide or 7½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of all-over lace The pattern, 4445, is cut in sizes for a 22, 74, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Woman's Blouse and Bolero. 4446. Woman's Blouse and Belere. 4446.

Fancy boleros of all sorts are much in vogue and make charming bodices over the soft, full blouses with which they are worn. This stylish one is shown in moss-green velvet ribbon, piped with white and held by fancy stitching, over a blouse of white pongee with embroidered dots of green, but it is equally well suited to a variety of materials. Strips of material or of lace can be substituted for the velvet, or the jacket can be made of one material, plain silk, brocade, lace, linen, or anything pretty and attractive that may be preferred, while the blouse is suited to all soft and pliable materials.

The waist consists of the blouse, that is made with

entre front. A fancy collar, plain or draped, is arranged over the foundation one and is closed at the back. The sleeves are full and ample and are gathered into straight cuffs. The bolero is made with fronts and back and fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. When, as in the case of the model, the made from without the article control of the model. t is made from ribbon, the strips are arranged over ndicated lines and joined by fagotting or other fancy titches. The sleeves are cut in one piece each

Stitions. The success are cut in one piece each.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for blouse 34 yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 41 inches wide; for bolero, 12 yards 32 inches wide or 14 yards 32 inches wide or 14 yards 44 inches wide, or 142 yards of ribbon 12 inches



Woman's Night Gown with Handkerchief Sleeve Frills. 4447. Night gowns with slightly open necks are comfortable, hygienic and tasteful in one and are to be commended from every point of view. This very stylish one combines that feature with the opening from the shoulder and the new elbow sleeves with handkerchief frills. The original is made of English nainsook with trimming of German Valenciennes lace, but cambric, long cloth, Paris muslin and all the fabrics

32 to 40 bust.

cambric, long cloth, raris musin and all the racries used for underwear are appropriate.

The gown is made with fronts and back, and is tucked for a short distance below the square neck, then allowed to fall in soft and becoming folds. The aleeves are full and puffed, and are finished with frills cut in handkerchief points. The closing is made at the left shoulder seam and left of front.

The generative of material required for the medium at the left shoulder seam and left of front.
The quantity of material required for the medium
tize is 33 yards 36 inches wide, with 34 yards of insertion and 24 yards of edging to trim as illustrated.
The pattern, 447, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and
16-inch bust measure.

Woman's Coffee Coat. 4448. Dainty morning jackets appeal to every woman of taste and are included in every complete wardrobe. The very attractive design illustrated is as new as it is charming and involves the least possible labor in the making. As shown it is of embroidered flouncing and the scallops make the edge, but any straight material can be used and the edges hemstitched or finished in any way preferred.

terial can be used and the edges hemstitched or finished in any way preferred.

The coat is cut in one piece that is tucked from the upper edge to about the waist line and is joined to a shallow yoke. At the neck is a coliar of the material that is square at the back, but forms a rounded outline at the fronts. The sleeves are made in one piece each and are tucked above the elbows.

The quantity of plain material required for the medium size is 3½ yards of flouncing 21 inches wide, with 2 yards 9 inches wide or 3½ yards of material 36 inches wide.

The pattern, 4448, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38

HOME DRESSMAKING. SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue of any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGH-MAN. Roston. Mass. man, Boston, Mass.

The Horse.

The Express Horse.

The lighter classes of the draft type are distinguished by the factthat their work is done almost exclusively at the trot. The first of these is the expresser. This is one of the best and highest classes on the market so far as individual excellence is concerned, and horses that fill the requirements are always in demand at strong prices. An expresser is the best finished of all the draft classes. The style of horse wanted is thus described by George M. Rommel, expert of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Size and Weight-The size and weight ewhat as a matter of course, but, as a general rule, an expresser stands from 15.2 to sixteen hands, and weighs from 1250 to 1500 pounds, or even more, the weight varying with the kind of work, wagon, etc., to which a horse is to be put. In some cases a team hitched to an express wagon will be seen showing all the characteristics of the true drafter, but, as a rule, these horses are for heavy dray work, and are not looked

upon as representative expressers.

Conformation—The most pronounced type of the expresser is a rather upstanding horse with strong, closely coupled body, considerable width of chest and hlps, sound, clean legs and particularly sound feet. Special stress is placed on the health, quality and conformation of the feet. Excepting the class following the bussers, no class of draft type has to undergo the same amount of strain on the feet as the expresser. Hauling a loaded wagon at a trot soon tells on any but the best organs of locomotion.

When an expresser is said to be upsta ing the inference should not be that he could be dominated as "leggy." This extreme is to be absolutely avoided, and as between the two, a horse with short legs is much preferable. Buyers demand a sensible medium. The most striking features in the conformation of an expresser are (1) his high finish with considerable weight—" a draft horse with coach finish"—and (2) his rather upstanding appearance as compared with other draft classes.

Action-His work makes the trot of an expresser his most important gait. It should, above all things, be straight, frictionless, as smooth as possible, and quick and regular. The walk must be similarly

Demand-The express companies constitute the ruling factors in the trade for this class of horses, but other lines of business that require an extra good light delivery horse find in the expresser such an animal as they desire. The lighter teams of the packing companies are heavy expressers. weighing from 1450 to 1550 pounds.

Fire companies buy their horses very much after this type, getting a somewhat "toppy" animal that shows much intelligence and courage. Police horses come from somewhat similar sources.

About four nundred horses took part in the work-horse parade at Boston. After the squad of mounted police came King Cole, the 1900-pound prize-winner of the Metropolitan Coal Company. He was led by a groom and was awarded a special Then came the rigs from city and town departments, express wagons, delivery wagons, laundries, milk dealers, bakers and confectioners, provision and fish dealers, manufacturers, piano and furniture dealers and movers, bottlers, grocery dealers, brewers, ice companies, hay and grain dealers, coal and wood dealers, lumber and stone contractors, truckmen, mules

For horses fagged out after a tiring journey, there is no safer or better tonic than a "white drink," made by stirring a pint of oatmeal in a pail of water off which the chill has been taken. White drinks of this kind are not only good thirst quenchers, but they also seem to act as restoratives, and are found very effective in enabling animals to regain the "tonicity" of consti-

Pastures in New England are so short owing to lack of rain, that farmers who have good colts give them extra feed regularly every day to keep them in good condition. It pays to do so.

News comes from England of the death of the famous trainer of thoroughbreds, John Dawson, the last of the four famous brothers of that name. John Dawson got Galopin ready for the Derby he won after having counseled his purchase as a yearling for the moderate sum of 520 guineas. Galopin, as is well known, is the sire of St. Simon, but Prince Batthyany, who owned both, died when the latter was a two-year-old. At the sale which followed, John Dawson let his brother Matthew buy St. Simon for \$8000 for the Duke of Portland, for whom one of John Dawson's sons later trained the Derby winners, Ayrshire and Donovan-a wonderful of the recognized classes would not com record of success in a very uncertain game.

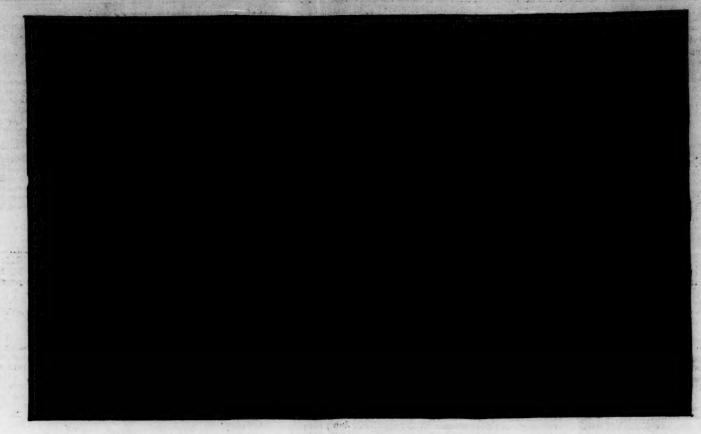
The best performance by a two-year-old at the track at Readville, Mass., last week, was by Pierpont Morgan, that on Friday trotted a mile in 2.39, the last half in 1.17 and the last eighth in .171, a 2.20 clip, driven by Hiram Tozier.

Notes from Washington, D. C. Common sense indicates that unless an animal receives sufficient daily exercise, high feeding is an injury.

"How to Build Small Irrigation Ditches" is a bulletin for which unusual demand has been made. Requests for this publication have come not only from the West where irrigation is the rule, but from the Eastern



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A GOOD EXPRESS HORSE.

This animal shows the intelligence, high quality, and compactness of his class. He would sell well on the English market as a "light vanner" or "parcel carter." In the home market such types are in demand for express delivery, are-engines, police use, and the like.—Bureau of Animal Industry, Rommel.

water supply of the small streams which flow through many farms. These experi-ments noted show in every case that irriga-tion produces a large additional yield. The best feature of the practice is that it is an absolute insurance against crop failure, in fact, during seasons of drought the farmer who irrigates has a still more decided advantage over his neighbors who practice dry farming.

The fact should be emphasized that the installation of even a small irrigation system is a matter requiring some study and thought, and is as much of a problem as that of crop rotation or fertilization. The first necessity is to determine the water supply. Even on a small scale the mistake should not be made which is so common in some of the irrigation systems of the West of going ahead and building the irrigation works, and later finding that the estimates were made upon the basis of a water supply derived from an especially wet season whereas the average stream measurements would have warranted, perhaps, only onehalf of the expenditure. The low-water period of a stream or creek usually measures its capacity for irrigation, for it is just at this time, unless some system of storage be provided, that the water is needed for the crops.

The necessity for rotation cannot be overe even by liberal barnyard manuring and deep plowing and cultivation.

Prof. W. J. Kennedy of the Chair of Animal Husbandry, Iowa Agricultural College, contributes an article to the forthcoming agricultural Year Book, entitled "Selecting and Judging Horses for Market and Breeding Purposes," which seems to contain sound, practical advice to every farmer who raises horses. In no other line, he says, has They have practiced hap-hazard methods for many years, rearing horses without any regard to the demands of the consumer. During the period of 1893 to 1896, nearly every farmer owned unsalable horseshorses that while sound, useful animals for certain purposes, belonged to no class and could not be sold at even low figures. Farmers came to the conclusion that the horse market was gone forever and employed various drastic methods to get rid and Allerton tremblingly admitted the of their surplus animals. In a few years these same men were in the horse market as buyers, and now a reaction has taken place and the farmers are once more breeding horses, but the majority of them in the same old way. They should profit by past mistakes and aim to produce horses for a definite purpose. There never was a time, even when the depression was at its worst, when a good individual of any mand a fair price. The greatest danger in the business is that at the present time the market is strong and the horse of no particular breeding or type is bringing a fair price. Such horses should not be bred, because even when breeding for definite purposes'there will always be a large number of " misfits."

A man, to be a successful breeder, should be familiar withithe horse markets, and he should thave a clear and well-defined ideal of the type of horse he is going to breed, and then set out to produce the same, yet without expecting too much. He will be a fortunate man if fifty per cent. approach his ideal.

Under existing conditions, Professor Kennedy says in the Year Book there are at least four distinct classes of horses that farmers can profitably raise. The first and most important is the heavy draft horse, next the carriage or coach horse, then the roadster horse and the saddle horse.

ProfessoriKennedy's article goes into considerable detail asto the breeding and raising of the above-mentioned four classes of rses, indicating by diagram, as well as description, the point to be observed by the breeder. The summary of his conclusions is: That the heavy draft horse is probably the most profitable for the farmer to breed. He requires less education than the coach or saddle horse, and is always in good

Next in importance to the draft horse for the farmer breeder is the carriage or coach

The roadster horse or gentleman's driving horse is in good demand at the present time. Special attention should be given to

farming sections where the practice of supplementary irrigation is constantly carrying 220 pounds and over, is a rare profit, substitute for the breaderumb a paste growing. The publicity given to the results animal and always commands a very high of the irrigation experiments in Wisconsin, price. There is always a good demand for New Jersey, and other sections where the lighter-weight saddle horse, but he does rainfall has been generally supposed to not command such a good price. The breedsupply the necessary moisture for growing ing of the saddle horse is a matter of care crops, has stimulated widespread interest and intelligence. He must have good manin the possibility of utilizing the perennial ners, with a mouth that responds readily to the hand of his rider, and must also possess graceful and elastic action in all paces. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Eighty Miles of Free Fruits.

Samuel W. Allerton, the Chicago millionaire, enjoys the reputation of owning a larger number of farms than any other man in the country. His agricultural holdings omprise thousands of acres of the richest soil in the prairie States. Although his farming is pre-eminently of the practical kind which yields great profits, in one way he allows sentiment to govern him. Along the roads which skirt and traverse his farms are belts of cherry and apple orchards. If these trees are planted in a sing e file, as close together as good results in bearing would permit, the line would reach eighty miles in length. The incident which accounts for the large number of these trees and the fact that they are set so close to the public highway is of peculiar interest. When Mr. Allerton was a boy of twelve years his chief source of income was from driving herds of sheep and droves of calves to the Poughkeepsie market, a distance of thirty miles. The trip to the city was made in two days, and he was generally able to get a ride home with some farmers from his neighborhood who had been to market with produce. The bright spots in the pilgrimage, from the viewpoint of the dusty, barefoot drover-boy who trudged behind his flock, were the creberds which were sufficiently near the orchards which were sufficiently near the road for possibilities of free forage, and none of the roadside fruitage was half so tempting to the tired, dust-choked boy as the luscious cherries which dangled from loaded bo ghs on the farm of an old ply everything he can to the farmer, all the Quaker, whose place was reached in the way from personal advice regarding manure heat of the second afternoon of the journey. animals to regain the "tonicity" of consti-tution lost either through illness or through undergoing severe exertion.

Talses noises. In no other through its second afternoon of the second afternoon trees and then eat the fruit at leisure as he trudged along. And he frequently smiled with great satisfaction at the thought that

> "Isn't thee the boy that breaks the limbs from my trees?"

he had not once been seen by the owner.

There was no way of honorable escape charge.

"Don't thee steal any more, but just pick thy fill as if thee owned them. Now go and fill thy hat, but do not break the branches." After telling this story recently to a friend, Mr. Allerton said: "I made up my mind then that when I grew to manhood I would do something to show that I appreciated the lesson that the good old Quaker taught me and the kindness with which it was done. And the men on my farm understand that any ooy is welcome to eat his fill of fruit. That's what the trees are there for."-Saturday Evening Post.

Cleaning a Fine Harness.

Whether the harness is black or brown a very little cleaning material should be used, and a great deal of elbow-grease in polishing. Too much composition or blacking "gums" the harness and causes it to crack, become stiff and work badly. Harness that gets into this condition should be well washed with soda water, sponged dry, given a good coat of dye and oil, and hung up for a few days for the oil to penetrate the leather before being cleaned in the ordinary way.

A lump of bees-wax rubbed over the polishing brush increases durability and the waterproof qualities of the blacking. After the whole of the harness has been cleaned, metal and leather, rub it over with a soft duster or old silk handkerchief to remove finger-marks, etc., paying spec attention to the winkers, pad, collar and other patent leather parts, which require no other cleaning when new or in good

Sausage Making in Paris,

Two million pounds weight of pork butchers' meat is annually sold in Paris, and in order to supply this enormous demand every sort of refuse is found useful. There is no spoilt meat in charcuteriehorse, and men, who are naturally adapted to educating or training horses can produce nothing so profitable as carriage or coach horses. Most farmers have been following wrong methods in trying to breed such horses. on the Parisian stomach, and no blood is thought too impure to serve for the manu-facture of black puddings.

Sausages are made mostly from fat meat,

size and bone, as they are very essential in the makeup of the high-class roadster.

The market for a good-sized saddle horse is and always thas been an excellent one. Mostgaaddle horses are undersized. The

made from potato starch and colored as before. Sausages have been known to contain sixty-seven per cent. of this substance, although so little related to pig's flesh. Yet there are doubtless honest folk who find grill, the Shorthorn comes nearer perfection such sausages excellent! Some of the fine complexion of the ham is due to its linen envelope impregnated with a yellow color-ing matter which is none other than chromate of lead; some hams are even treated with creosote. Other forms of charcuterie are dressed up with fats colored with fuchsine, or colored green with arsenite of

The New Year Book. The new Year Book ot the Department of Agriculture is a particularly attractive number. Fifteen years ago the Year Book, or, as it was then called, the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture, while containing valuable information, was in appearance and style one of the driest and most uninteresting publications of the Government. Its information was presented in over her contribution during the same four such a manner as to be almost useless to the farmer, in fact, it was seldom read by him For the last several years the Year Book has contained a series of always timely and useful articles, the most of which can be read by every farmer with decided benefit During the first year of Secretary Wilson's incumbency he called the chiefs of his divis-ions together and told them that he wanted them to prepare for the Year Book short non-scientific and easily comprehended articles, which would make the Year Book preceding one. The present one contains a number of very practical and interesting articles covering a wide variety of subjects descriptive of the varied scientific work conducted by the department.

Secretary Wilson is always happy to supspreading to statistical tables showing the that only six per cent. of the new Year Book is assigned to his department, and that this is not sufficient to supply its small army of correspondents and co-workers. Farm When returning one day in the wagon of a ers, therefore, are requested to apply for farmer the boy saw the Quaker standing Year Books to their senators and representatives in Congress to whom ninety-four per cent. of the Year Books are allotted for distribution. The volume costs the Government about eighty-five cents per copy.

Farming on the South Shore.

Potatoes have come up well and are looking nice. Early peas promise well if they do not dry up. It is too dry for straw-berries; a light crop is predicted. The price for poultry is good; twenty-eight cents a pound for capons, live weight. Eggs twenty cents per dozen, old fowl

Wells are getting low, and unless rain comes soon many will be dry; in fact, every-thing needs a good soaking rain. H. A. T. Norwell, Mass.

eleven cents.

A General-Purpose Breed.

On the farm, to the man of little money nd many children, the Shorthorn is a bonanza, supplying milk and butter and a good, salable calf at weaning time. The farm is one of her greatest strongholds. Here she stands without a rival. The Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein are great milkand butter cows, but their calves are not to be considered when seeking cattle for the feed lot. It is not necessary to mention the other beef breeds as the farmer's or poor

man's cow, for none of them give milk enough to decently raise a calf. A milk-pail or churn is almost useless wherever they are bred.

As sires and mothers, as rangers and feedt an any other breed of beef-producing cattle. These are not mere assertions, but are backed up by long years of recorded tests; notably, the American Fat Stock Show at Chicago, where the records of seventeen years show the prize for the champion beef steer was won once by a pure-bred Angus, twice by pure-bred Herefords, twice by cross-bred Hereford Shorthorns, four times by pure-bred Shorthorns and eight times by grade Shorthorns. H. T. GROOM.

In the four months ending April 30, Great Britain imported 8920 horses, against 11,948 for the same period of 1902. Of these, 1491 were supplied by the United States, as against 4245 in 1902 and 9212 in 1901, and Canada sent 116, an increase of seventeen

AN INTERESTING SIGHT AT THE HORSE SHOW.



It never would if you use Glosserine. The success with which this fluid is used in cases of eruptions endorses it as one of the most valuable remedies for gentlemen's driving or saddle horses. Bathing and shampnoing after driving cleanses the animal and prevents it from contracting any disease, so liable to 10 low while eruptions and germs are permitted to remain on the skin. Glosserine will be found valuable after driving. Bathe the horse either in sections or give a thorough shampoo. It will be found that by washing the neck and the back where the collar and saddle rests, will be a preventive of soreness and eruptions. Price \$2.

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